

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 1st November 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

P R E S E N T :

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| Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed. | Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G. |
| Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. | Langley, Mr. W. K. M. |
| Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald. | Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. |
| Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G. | Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The. |
| Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T. | Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. | Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. |
| Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. |
| Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. | Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M. |
| Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S. | Moses, Mr. P. C. |
| Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K. | Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S. |
| Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A. | Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B. |
| Arasu, Mr. V. T. | Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I. |
| Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Muthiah Chettiar, Mr. M. A. |
| Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P. | Muthu Chettiar, Rao Bahadur P. C. |
| Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K. | Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V. |
| Birley, Mr. F. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Davis, Mr. J. A. | Narasa Reddi, Mr. T. |
| Devadasan, Mr. M. | Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V. |
| Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V. | Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P. |
| Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M. | Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M. |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. |
| Foulkes, Mr. R. | Palat, Mr. R. M. |
| Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Diwan Bahadur N. | Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T. |
| Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. |
| Hall, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. F. | Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G. |
| Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M. | Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Indrayya, Mr. C. | Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K. |
| Jagannatham, Mr. H. M. | Pattagar of Palayakottai, The. |
| Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C. | Peddiraju, Mr. P. |
| Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V. |
| Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C. | Raja of Kallikote, The. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. | Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K. |
| Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V. | Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A. |
| Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D. | Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. |
| Krishnan, Mr. C. | Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala. |
| Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi. | Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. |
| Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S. |
| Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J. | Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M. |
| Ladden, Mr. W. W. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G. |
| | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T. |
| | Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B. |

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PRESENT—cont.

Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. O.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.

Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thangal, Mr. P. M.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachalam Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Viswanatha Rao, Rao Bahadur V. N.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Prisons and Prisoners

Orders of Government, if any, regarding supply of buttermilk to prisoners.

* 223-A Q.—MR. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether orders have been passed for the supply of buttermilk to the prisoners?

A.—No.

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know how long the Government has been considering this question and how long they propose to do so?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am sorry that I am not in a position to give a definite answer to that question, but I hope to pass final orders before the expiry of another month."

Supply of buttermilk to 'C' class prisoners.

* 223-B Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been passed in respect of giving buttermilk to 'C' class prisoners, especially to political prisoners in jails;

(b) if so, when, and whether a copy of the order will be placed on the table;

(c) if not, at what stage the matter is; and

(d) what the reasons are for the delay?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 223-A.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) & (d) The matter is under consideration.

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Bathing facilities for political prisoners.

* 224 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHAYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many baths are given to political prisoners in a week;
- (b) whether they are supplied with hot water to bathe or whether they are allowed only cold water baths;
- (c) how many baths are allowed for other prisoners in a week; and
- (d) whether they are supplied with soap or soapnut for their bath?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to rules 269 and 592 of the Madras Jail Manual. There is no provision for the supply of hot water to prisoners for bathing purposes. All prisoners are treated alike.

- (d) 'A' and 'B' class prisoners are supplied with soap and all female prisoners are supplied with soapnut.

Irrigation

Rules regulating the distribution of water from the Mettur Reservoir.

* 225 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether draft rules for the distribution of water from Mettur reservoir have been submitted to the Government;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have considered the same and at what stage they are;
- (c) whether any opportunity will be given to all parties interested in the Cauvery Delta Irrigation system to place their points of view before the Government;

(d) whether a copy of the draft rules will be published for public information and whether a copy of the same will be placed on the table of the House; and

(e) when the Government propose to pass final orders in respect of the said rules?

A.—(a) Rules have been in force since June 1933.

(b) The proposals of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for the revision of the rules in the light of the experience gained this year have just been received.

(c) & (d) The draft rules will be published before they are brought into force.

(e) In March 1934.

Progress of the High Level Channel Scheme.

* 226 Q.—MR. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of excavation work done till now as per estimate and excavation work yet to be done, if any, in the High Level Channel Scheme in Trichinopoly taluk;

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(b) the total amount spent till now on the estimate and the balance of amount to be spent; and

(c) when the whole work is expected to be completed?

A.—(a) Excavation work has been started in the first 20 miles of the Kattalai High Level channel in the Kulittalai taluk and 16,000 units have been done against the total of 25,900 units in the taluk. No excavation work has yet been begun in the Trichinopoly taluk in which the total work to be done according to the sanctioned estimate amounts to 2,500 units.

(b) The expenditure incurred to end of August 1933 is Rs. 4,36,816 against the estimate of Rs. 17,50,000 for works.

(c) The main canal is expected to be finished before July 1935, and the distributaries by about July 1936.

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"May I know why in Trichinopoly taluk alone the excavation work has not been undertaken till now?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Papanasam Reservoir Project.

* 227 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what orders, if any, have been passed on the proposals for a Papanasam Reservoir Project in the Tinnevely district as an independent irrigation scheme; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place the papers relating to this on the table?

A.—(a) The report on the project has not yet been submitted to Government.

(b) The question of placing the papers on the table will be considered in due course.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know for how long the Papanasam Reservoir Project has been engaging the attention of the Government?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of that question."

Repairs to the Kangayan channel and anicut in the Tinnevely district.

* 228 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the Kangayan channel and anicut under the Gatanar river in the Tinnevely district,—

(a) whether the Tinnevely District Association presented a memorandum to the Executive Engineer on 21st November 1932 at the Ryots' Irrigation Conference, Tinnevely, about the unsatisfactory condition of the channel;

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(b) what action has been taken, till now, by the Executive Engineer, on the memorandum; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report and place the same on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information.

(c) Yes; a report has been called for. The question of placing it on the table will be considered after the report is received.

Irrigation Advisory Board for the Tinnevely district.

* 229 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a request has been made to the Government for the formation of an Irrigation Advisory Board for the Tinnevely district;

(b) whether the Tinnevely District Association has made representations to the Government on 23rd January 1933 about the constitution and powers of the proposed Advisory Board; and

(c) what orders, if any, have been passed by the Government on the proposals and representations?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The letter from the Tinnevely District Association was forwarded to the Board of Revenue for disposal. The Board of Revenue has on a report from the Collector informed him that he is himself competent to constitute an irrigation advisory board under the powers recently delegated to Collectors by Government.

Irrigation of parts of Udayarpalaiyam by waters taken from the Piranjeri and Ponneri tanks.

* 230 Q.—MR. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any portion of the Udayarpalaiyam taluk, Trichinopoly district, was being irrigated by the waters from the tanks called Piranjeri and Ponneri; and

(b) if so, their respective ayacuts in the years 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no irrigation source known as Piranjeri tank in Udayarpalaiyam taluk. The hon. Member presumably means the Athiyadi eri of Piranjeri village. The ayacut of the two tanks as given in the settlement register is—

	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Athiyadi eri	63'0	63'0	63'0	83'12
Ponneri eri	36'0	36'0	51'0	59'21

The Athiyadi eri breached in 1919 and steps are being taken to close the breaches.

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know why the Government have not taken any steps to close down the breaches and repair the Athiyadi eri? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" In the answer it is stated that steps are being taken to close the breaches."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" I want to know why the Government have not taken any steps from 1919 onwards? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice."

Irrigational possibilities of the Karuvadu odai in the Udayarpalaiyam taluk.

* 231 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is in the eastern half of the Udayarpalaiyam taluk, Trichinopoly district, a jungle stream that is popularly known as the *Karuvadu odai*; and

(b) whether at any time the Government have investigated into the possibility of utilizing the waters of that stream for irrigation purposes?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was considered last year in connexion with the improvements to Athiyadi eri and extension of irrigation under it but was dropped owing to the estimated return being inadequate.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to direct the Revenue Divisional Officer to conduct a detailed investigation of this project and submit a report to the Government? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that, if this project is undertaken, it would irrigate about 600 or 700 acres in the Udayarpalaiyam taluk? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice of the question."

Land Revenue Administration

Representation from the old Tanjore Delta Mirasidars' Association regarding income per acre of wet land.

* 232 Q.—Mr. A. P. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received from the old Tanjore Delta Mirasidars' Association tabular statements showing the income per acre of wet land in the Tanjore district based upon the Settlement Officer's own report and whether they would place on the Council table a copy of their representations to the Government; and

(b) whether the price of paddy is less than what it was last year?

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A.—(a) Yes. A copy * is annexed.

(b) The price of paddy, second sort, in the Tanjore district during the months of July, August and September 1933 was lower than in the corresponding months of 1932.

Rate of assessment (wet) for single crops in the districts of Tanjore, Kistna, Godavari and Guntur.

* 233 Q.—MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what the average rates of assessment (wet) per acre are for single crops in the districts of Tanjore, Kistna, Godavari and Guntur?

A.—The information asked for is contained in the statement annexed to the answer to question No. 780 answered on 25th March 1933.

Report in the Fort St. George Gazette, regarding the sufficiency of water-supply in the Guntur district.

* 234 Q.—MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the report in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, that water-supply is sufficient in Guntur district refers to supply of water from rivers or also includes seasonal rains?

A.—The summary in the weekly season report which is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* describes the state of the water-supply in the district from all sources and for all purposes.

Extent of damage caused by the recent heavy rains in South Kanara.

* 235 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report regarding the damage done to paddy fields, roads, etc., by the recent heavy rains and floods in South Kanara; and

(b) whether a copy of the report will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) No report has been received by the Government about any damage caused by rain and floods in the South Kanara district recently.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for a report about this matter? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Under the Standing Orders the Collectors have to submit reports to us on serious floods but we have not yet received any report from the Collector of South Kanara.”

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government have received report from any other district? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Yes, Sir."

Alleged acceptance on the part of officers of the Revenue Department of supplies from village officers free of cost.

* 236 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to enquire into the practice of the officers of the Revenue Department obtaining supplies free or at a nominal value from village officers; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any measures for strictly stopping this practice; if so, what the measures are that have been taken by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the provisions contained in paragraphs 112 and 113 of the Board's Standing Orders. The Government look to the Collectors to see that the provisions in the Standing Orders are enforced.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know whether the paragraphs 112 and 113 referred to in answer to this question have become a dead letter now? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Not that I know of."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the heavy expenditure involved in presenting addresses to these Revenue officers and whether there is any rule regulating the conduct of these Revenue officials? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The Government are not aware of such expenditure. Under the Government Servants Conduct Rules such officials may not receive addresses."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that some public officials have accepted entertainments at the hands of the public? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that the Special Officer of Madura did accept an entertainment at the hands of the public of Madura? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government have framed any rules in regard to the presentation of addresses and entertainments to these district officers, or have left it to the sweet will of the persons concerned to arrange for or accept entertainments, which is assuming the proportions of a scandal? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I invite the hon. Member's attention to Government Servants Conduct Rules."

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Discharge from service of several clerks employed in the Settlement Party, Guntur district.

* 237 Q.—MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that several clerks in the Settlement Party in Guntur district who have put in more than ten years' service have been asked to quit their posts?

A.—As a measure of retrenchment the Board of Revenue has, with the approval of the Government, directed the reduction of the Settlement establishment by the permanent strength of one Settlement Party. It is probable that some of the clerks in the Settlement Party in Guntur district were affected by the Board's orders. The Government have no information about the service put in by the clerks who were discharged.

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know whether the Services Commission is entertaining any new applications in the Revenue Department? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Clerkships."

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Yes, clerkships."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No examination has been held since March last year and persons are selected from the list prepared then."

MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know the reason why the Government should not appoint men who had been already in service and who had been discharged, instead of appointing fresh recruits? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" That is being done in accordance with the Retrenchment and Re-employment Rules."

Conversion of temporary wet lands into permanent wet lands in the Guntur district.

* 238 Q.—MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government or the Board of Revenue have received any proposals from the District Collector, Guntur, for the conversion of certain longstanding temporary wet lands into permanent wet lands;

(b) what action has been taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of the Collector's proposals on the table of this House?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not received any proposals from the Collector of Guntur for the conversion of temporary wet lands into permanent wet lands. They are not aware whether the Board of Revenue has received any proposals from the Collector on the subject.

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Leasing of the lands held by the Depressed Class Tenants' Co-operative Society of Munagodu village, Guntur district.

* 239 Q.—MR. P. C. MOSES: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that lanka lands with S. Nos. 371 B, 371 C and 371 D in the village of Munagodu, Sattenapalle taluk of Guntur district, were leased out in auction in the month of August in 1933;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said lands had formerly been leased to Depressed Class Tenants' Co-operative Society of Munagodu, Sattenapalle taluk, Guntur district;

(c) what the total amount of rental was which the society was paying for the year 1932-33; and

(d) what the amount realized in auction on the said lands was?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information and have called for a report.

Rental for the lanka lands leased to the Depressed Class Tenants' Co-operative Societies in the Guntur district.

* 240 Q.—MR. P. C. MOSES: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the rental per acre was which the Depressed Class Tenants' Societies in Pedakonduru, Munnangi, Ipuru, Bommanivani-palem, Annavaram, Tenali taluk, Guntur district, paid for 1932-33 for the lands leased to them by the Government;

(b) what the rental per acre fixed as reasonable for the lands referred to in clause (a) is for the present year;

(c) who fixed the reasonable rental;

(d) whether there were any orders of the Board of Revenue that concession in the matter of rental might be shown to Depressed Class Tenants' Co-operative Societies; and

(e) in fixing the rental for the lanka lands hitherto leased to Depressed Class Tenants' Co-operative Societies in Tenali taluk, Sattenapalle taluk and Guntur taluk in Guntur district, whether the economic condition of the members of the societies was taken into consideration?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Local Self-Government

Communal representation in District Municipalities and Local Boards.

* 241 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any proposals are under the consideration of the Government to give effect to communal representation in district municipalities and local boards?

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A.—The hon. Member apparently refers to recruitment to the services under local bodies. The Government have no proposals in the matter which is one for consideration of the local bodies themselves.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know whether the Government expect all local bodies to consider this question of communal representation and, if they do so, I suppose the Government will have no objection? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ Certainly the Government will have no objection.”

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that in several municipalities and district boards certain communities are not at all represented? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ I am aware of it.”

Acceptance of lowest tenders for works.

* 242 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government Order was issued recently directing local boards to accept the lowest tenders; and

(b) whether the Government have issued instructions to their engineers to accept the lowest tenders for works under irrigation?

A.—(a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given on 11th March 1933 to question No. 645.

(b) The acceptance of tenders for irrigation works is governed by paragraph 160 of the Public Works Department Code to which the Honourable Member's attention is drawn.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware whether this Government Order regarding tenders is being given effect to by all the district boards? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ The Government have not made any special enquiries as to whether the Government Order has been observed or not. The Government Order ought to have been observed in the usual course. The Government will know when a report is received from the auditor.”

Mr. P. K. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI :—“ May I know whether the Government will issue instructions to these boards to keep the Government Order in force? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ The Government Order has already been issued and I do not think it is necessary to inform them that they should observe the Government Order. If the reports are received from the auditor, then the Government will be in a position to know whether the Government Order has been given effect to by them.”

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Pay and allowances of the Executive Officer, Salem Municipality.

* 243 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the name of the officer who was detailed as executive officer to the Salem Municipality; his monthly pay and allowances;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have fixed the total pay and allowances of the executive officers of municipalities from Rs. 500—800 per month; and

(c) what the financial position is of the Salem Municipality?

A.—(a) Mr. R. D. Paul.

	RS.
Pay in the regular line as Deputy Collector ...	420
Special pay as Commissioner	100
Conveyance allowance, subject to the maintenance of a motor car	40

(b) Government have not fixed any minimum pay and allowances to commissioners appointed to municipalities, but the amount, under the provisions of section 12-C (6) (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, shall not exceed Rs. 800.

(c) The financial position of the council is not satisfactory as municipal revenues are not collected properly. The council expects to close the current year with a balance of Rs. 1,754 in the General Account—Ordinary and with a balance of Rs. 41,001 in the General Account—Capital, after providing for an expenditure of Rs. 18,500 on capital works from ordinary revenues. When the council framed its budget in January 1933, so large a sum as Rs. 97,476 under all accounts was expected to be left uncollected at the close of the current year. The financial position of such special funds, as the Elementary Education fund and Water Works and Drainage fund is satisfactory. Government expect an improvement in the general financial position to be effected by the appointment of the Commissioner as he will be in a position to collect taxes promptly.

MR. V. T. ARASU:—"In view of the present financial position of the Salem Municipality, will the Government be pleased to explore the possibility of appointing an officer of the grade of a Tahsildar instead of the present one who is in the Deputy Collectors' grade?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"An officer of a Deputy Collector's grade is necessary for this municipality. I also believe that the appointment of this officer will result in better collections."

MR. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether in the case of Bezvada Municipality which is as large as Salem Municipality there is only a Tahsildar as executive officer of that municipality?"

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The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Bezwada Municipality is a much smaller municipality than Salem."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the respective incomes of these two municipalities?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Not only the income but also the population has to be taken into consideration."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to let us have information regarding their respective population and extent?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The hon. Member can get the information from the Census Report. The population of Salem is about 103,000, while the population of Bezwada is about 55,000."

Working and finances of the newly bifurcated taluk boards.

* 244 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are satisfied with the working and finances of the newly bifurcated taluk boards; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to issue a statement of their policy with respect to such taluk boards?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (c) of question No. 10 on 31st July 1933.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that taluk boards in the Kistna district were stopped from conducting their elections?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, it is a fact."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the whole matter is under consideration and how they were able to issue orders to certain taluk boards alone?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Until the whole matter is finally decided and financial conditions of the boards improve, the Government thought it best to maintain the *status quo ante*."

Transfer of the control of cattle-pounds in the Guntur district to the panchayat boards.

* 245 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any panchayats in the Guntur district have applied for the control of cattle 'pounds' in their areas;

(b) whether the Government have sanctioned such control to the panchayats; and

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(c) if not, what the policy of the Government is regarding the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government have under consideration a proposal to transfer all cattle-pounds to local bodies.

Restrictions on District Boards regarding the deposit of their moneys into the District Urban Banks.

* 246 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have restricted the amounts that each district board can deposit in the District Urban Banks;

(b) whether such restriction is not resulting in loss to the boards owing to the lower rate of interest obtaining in the Imperial Bank;

(c) what the reasons are that prompted the Government to issue such instructions; and

(d) whether the Government have any proposal before them to reconsider their decision and allow district boards to keep larger deposits with the District Banks?

A.—(a) & (c) In order to safeguard the moneys of local bodies and in order to prevent co-operative central banks from having surpluses much in excess of their requirements, the Government have ordered that local bodies should not make investments in such banks beyond certain specified limits without the sanction of Government.

(b) Where an investment in a co-operative central bank is not permitted by Government it is open to the local bodies to invest the money in Government securities which will fetch a reasonable rate of interest.

(d) The Government do not propose to reconsider the orders issued in the matter.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“When the District Central Banks have got certain borrowing powers, may I know why the district boards' moneys are not permitted to be deposited in the respective central banks?”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“The answer clearly states that it is not desirable to increase the balances in the co-operative banks.”

Petition for the construction of a bridge across the branch of the Tungabhadra river between Desanur and Siruguppa.

* 247 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of Desanur village, Siruguppa taluk, Bellary district, have preferred a

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request for a bridge across the branch of the Tungabhadra river which now separates Desanur from Siruguppa, and, if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

A.—In October 1927, the President, Union Board, Siruguppa, reported that one ryot, Desanur Rama Reddi, was anxious to have a bridge constructed at the site referred to. The proposal was examined and dropped on the ground that there was no justification for the large expenditure involved.

Medical Administration

Control of taluk headquarters hospitals by the Government.

* 248 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided on taking all Taluk Headquarters hospitals under their own control; and

(b) if so, when the decision will be put into effect?

A.—(a) No. The matter is under consideration.

(b) The question does not arise.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether there is any chance of Government making up its mind on this question? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" It is a question whether the local boards should be permitted to run these institutions or the Government should undertake them. The whole matter is still under consideration."

Unfavourable rates of prices charged by the Government Medical Stores for medicines supplied to taluk boards.

* 249 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been represented to the Government that the prices of medicines in the Medical Stores are very much higher than those prevailing in the market;

(b) whether the Government propose to permit the taluk boards to purchase their medicines in the open market in view of the exorbitant prices of the Medical Stores; and

(c) whether taluk boards are closing down dispensaries owing to lack of finances?

A.—(a) & (b) Some local bodies have reported that the prices charged by the Medical Stores Depot are higher than those charged by private firms, but a detailed investigation in the matter has definitely proved that the prices charged by the depot are on the whole much lower than those at which drugs of the same quality and purity can be

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obtained from the open market. The question of permitting local bodies to purchase their medicines in the open market does not therefore arise.

- (c) Some taluk boards have proposed the closure of a few medical institutions for want of funds.

Selection of Christians and members of the Depressed Classes for admission into the Rayapuram Medical School in 1931 and 1932.

* 250 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many candidates applied for admission into the Medical School at Rayapuram in 1931 and 1932;

(b) whether there were Christians and depressed classes among the applicants in the said years 1931 and 1932;

(c) how many of them were chosen in each category; and

(d) how many of them were disqualified and, if so, on what grounds?

A.—(a)—

1931.	1932.
328	359

(b) Yes.

(c)—

	1931.	1932.
Christians	5	7
Depressed classes ..	3	4

(d)—

	1931.	1932.
Christians	71	33
Depressed classes ..	13	12

The candidates were disqualified for one or other of the reasons specified below:—

- (1) Overage;
- (2) marks obtained in English in the S.S.L.C. Examination being below 40 per cent;
- (3) unwillingness to join as private pupils; and
- (4) ineligibility for college course.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know why age restriction has been placed upon stipendiary students seeking admission into the Rayapuram Medical School?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Such restrictions apply only to stipendiary students and not to private students, because in the interests of service it is considered necessary to have some age limit."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know if female candidates are selected and, if so, how many?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am afraid I cannot quote actual figures. But I may say that a selection is made from female candidates."

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to show some concessions to the Depressed Class candidates in admitting them to the Rayapuram Medical School? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" In answer to a previous question at the last sitting of the Council I said that, in consultation with the Surgeon-General, the Government would consider the desirability of giving some concessions to the Depressed Class candidates when sufficient number of students are not forthcoming."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether it is not desirable to fix the eligibility standard as the minimum standard for admission into the Rayapuram Medical School, because for some years the average number of marks in English for the S.S.L.C. may be high and for some years low? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" There has been no difficulty in getting sufficient number of applications for admission into the Rayapuram Medical School. I do not think there is any necessity for lowering the qualifications of students. In the case of communities where we find sufficient number of students are not available the Government will consider the question of lowering the qualification."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know what the rules are which guide the Selection Committee in reserving seats for minority communities without higher qualifications which are necessary in the case of others? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" At present, if I remember right a definite proportion has been fixed for each community but if the Selection Committee reports to the Government that they are not able to get a sufficient number of candidates from a particular community, the Government will consider the question of relaxing the rule."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether the authorities of this school are satisfied that they are getting sufficient number of these students? "

11-15
a.m.

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have no information to the contrary."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Will the hon. the Minister kindly call for the information? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Certainly, Sir."

Prospect of opening a Medical School at Guntur.

* 251 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have finally abandoned all ideas of opening a Medical School at Guntur?

A.—Yes.

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Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know what the Government have done with the building?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not think it has been put to any use."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Did the district board offer to purchase it?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There have been offers from the district board and the local college authorities."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the education authorities have already taken charge of the building?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I believe it has been handed over to them."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Then, may I know which is the correct answer, Sir, whether . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order."

Training and employment of midwives by local boards.

* 252 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the centres are in which first-class midwives are trained in this Presidency;

(b) how many are trained annually at each centre (i) at the cost of the Government and (ii) at the cost of the taluk boards and other local bodies;

(c) how many rural dispensaries are there districtwar in which there are no midwives; and

(d) whether a Government Order was issued directing presidents of local boards not to make fresh appointments in rural dispensaries; if so, why?

A.—(a) to (c) Statements* giving the particulars required are placed on the table.

(d) Yes; in view of financial stringency the Government accepted the proposal of the Surgeon-General and requested presidents of taluk boards not to open subsidized rural dispensaries which had been sanctioned but not yet opened and also not to appoint midwives in subsidized rural dispensaries in which they had not been employed prior to 3rd March 1932.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know what are the reasons for not training midwives in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Guntur?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Certain centres have been closed as a measure of retrenchment."

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Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know, Sir, whether it requires any additional expenditure to train midwives? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Owing to financial stringency local bodies have been asked not to entertain any extra midwives. In that connexion it was considered unnecessary to train more midwives."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that throughout the Presidency there is a large demand for fully qualified midwives? If so, is it not the duty of Government to make adequate arrangements for the training of midwives in larger numbers? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Already sufficient number is being trained."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" When there are 326 rural dispensaries which have no trained midwives, do the Government feel that the existing number of midwives is adequate from the point of view of public health and maternity welfare? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" It is a question of finance. I am also considering the desirability of again permitting the local bodies to entertain midwives in their dispensaries."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" If the centre is there, cannot the public have training in it at their own expense? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government do not consider that there are not sufficient facilities to meet the demand."

Co-operative Societies

Instructions to Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies forbidding the registration of any more societies.

* 253 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies forbidding them from registering more societies;

(b) if so, whether a copy of that order will be placed on the table;

(c) whether the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Salem, has received a petition from the people of Konganapuram mita praying for the establishment of a rural credit society in their place; and

(d) when it was received and in what way it has been disposed of?

A.—(a) No. The Deputy Registrars have not been forbidden to register new societies; but have been instructed to devote greater attention to the rectification of existing societies.

(b) Copies of two circulars* issued by the Registrar are appended.

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- (c) & (d) A petition for the organization of a co-operative society was received by the Deputy Registrar on 10th February 1931; a reference was made to the hon. Member in the matter on 22nd March 1931, and the papers were finally lodged on 18th September 1931. The Government have no further information.

Co-operative Credit Society for the Konganapuram mitta, Salem district.

* 254 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received from the villagers of Konganapuram mitta in Tiruchengodu taluk of Salem district in 1931 to start a co-operative credit society in their place; and

(b) if so, in what way the matter has been disposed of?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 253.

Education

Appointment of an Adi-Dravida to the Cuddapah District Educational Council.

* 255 Q.—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government recently, in or about the month of May 1933, nominated an Adi-Dravida Member to the District Educational Council, Cuddapah;

(b) if so, what he is and what his educational qualifications are;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said Member is an illiterate man and that he does not even know to sign his name;

(d) whether some Members of the Legislative Council including Mr. N. Siva Raj, represented this fact of his illiteracy to the hon. Minister before the nomination was made;

(e) whether literacy is not a qualification for nomination to a District Educational Council;

(f) whether the District Educational Officer, Cuddapah, was consulted in the matter of this nomination and, if so, what his recommendation was; and

(g) if the answers to clauses (c) or (d) and (e) are in the affirmative, what the reasons were for which the Government nominated this particular Member?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) He is a member of the District Secondary Education Board and is reported to be fully literate in Telugu with some knowledge of English.

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- (d) It is not considered to be in the public interest that representations made in confidence should be disclosed.
- (e) There is no such qualification prescribed but it is undoubtedly desirable for members of a District Educational Council to be literate.
- (f) The appointment was made on the recommendation of the District Educational Officer.
- (g) Does not arise.

Civil suit before the District Munsif, Conjeeveram, for the revaluation of the answer papers of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

* 256 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) by whom the Board in charge of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination was constituted;
- (b) what the functions of the said Board are;
- (c) whether any rules exist for the revaluation of answer papers on payment of prescribed fees by the aggrieved candidates;
- (d) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a civil suit filed by Mr. C. S. Sitarama Ayyar against the Commissioner for Government Examinations and decided by the District Munsif's Court, Conjeeveram, and the allegations therein; and
- (e) whether the Government or the Director of Public Instruction make any enquiries regarding alleged mistakes in the entry of marks of candidates, who appear for S.S.L.C. Public Examination?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme published on pages 410–412 of Part I-B of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 20th August 1929.

(c) No.

(d) That this suit has been filed and since dismissed is within the knowledge of the Government.

(e) The hon. Member does not refer to any particular case. It is not possible to give an answer to cover all cases which may have arisen or may arise.

Reorganization of the system of Medical Inspection of Schools.

* 257 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any final conclusion regarding the question of reorganizing the system of medical inspection in schools?

A.—The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know how long has this matter been under the consideration of the Government? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ About a year.”

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the proposals before the Government can be published for the information of the public? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" No, not now, Sir."

Grants to the Provincial Boy Scouts' Association.

* 258 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government have considered in connexion with the next budget the question of enhancing the annual grants to the Provincial Boy Scouts' Association?

A.—The question has not been considered.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Provincial Boy Scouts' Association has been asking for increased grants year after year? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" We reduced the grant only two years ago. Last year the Association made an application, but this year it has not made any application."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is connected with the Association in any manner? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Yes, Sir."

Abolition of the post of additional Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras.

* 259 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any reply has been received from the Government of India to this Government's reference regarding the abolition of the post of the additional Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras; and

(b) if so, what the Government propose to do to give effect to their retrenchment order?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy ^a of G.O. No. 1666, Education, dated the 14th September 1933, is placed on the table.

Promotion of Muslims from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Madras Educational Service.

* 260 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many Muslims were recruited from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Madras Educational Service during the last three years; and

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(b) whether the promotion was departmental or made by the Services Commission?

A.—(a) Two.

(b) The promotions were made in consultation with the Madras Services Commission.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I ask whether these two gentlemen were not sent to England on Government scholarships, for higher studies, long before the Madras Services Commission was brought into being? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Possibly, I cannot say."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" In case they were sent by the Government, may I know what is the necessity for now consulting the Madras Services Commission with regard to their promotions after they returned from England? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The appointment has to be made in consultation with the Madras Services Commission and it does not matter whether they were sent to England on Government scholarships."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I know whether the candidates are not recruited by the Services Commission? "

The hon. the Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The Services Commission makes only recommendations and the Government makes the appointments."

Differential treatment in the pay of secondary-grade trained teachers and Urdu Munshis and Pandits.

* 261 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scale of pay for the secondary-grade trained teacher differs from the scale of pay for the Urdu munshis and pandits in the high schools;

(b) if so, in what respects and for what reasons;

(c) when these scales of pay were fixed and under what circumstances;

(d) whether any memorials have been received from the munshis and pandits to enhance their scales of pay; and

(e) if so, what the orders of the Government were and the reasons therefor?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to page 37 of G.O. No. 311, Public, dated 13th April 1933, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. The scales of pay were fixed in connexion with a general revision of the pay of the subordinate services and with due regard to the qualifications required for the posts and the duties appertaining to them.

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- (d) & (e) No such memorials have been received in recent years. Memorials were, however, received in 1927-28 and it was decided that no change in the scales of pay as existed then was called for.

Admission of students into the Teachers' College, Rajahmundry.

* 262 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of candidates admitted in the Teachers' College, Rajahmundry, during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34;

(b) whether there has been any reduction in the number admitted in the latter year; if so, for what reasons;

(c) whether the selection of candidates was made by the Selection Committee;

(d) whether all Telugu districts are represented;

(e) the number of applications received during the year 1933-34; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a list of candidates admitted this year and last year, districtwar and communitywar?

A.—(a)

Year.	Number admitted
1932-33 	100
1933-34 	100

(b) No. The latter part of the question does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) 428.

(f) A list is appended. *

Admission into the Queen Mary's College, Madras.

* 263 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of applicants for seats in the first year class and the third year class in the Queen Mary's College, Madras;

(b) how many of them are from the Andhra districts;

(c) the number of Andhra applicants who have been admitted and the number refused;

(d) the number of Andhra students studying at present in the various classes in the college;

(e) whether there is a complaint that Andhra applicants are not receiving due consideration from the college authorities;

(f) whether there is any committee to regulate admission into the college; and

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(g) if the answer to clause (f) is in the negative, whether the Government will take steps to appoint a committee with sufficient Andhra representatives?

A.—(a) One hundred and seventeen and 51 respectively, the latter including 28 students who underwent their Intermediate course in the College.

(b) Twenty-six and one respectively.

(c) *First year class*.—Twenty-one of the 26 applicants were offered admission but one of them did not join; the remaining five were refused admission.

Third year class.—No student was admitted, the single applicant having been refused admission.

(d) First year class	...	...	...	...	...	20
Second year class	...	...	...	...	...	7
Third year class	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Fourth year class	...	...	...	...	...	2

(e) & (f) No.

(g) The Government do not consider that there is any necessity for such a committee.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why Andhra students have not been admitted into the third year class?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There was only one applicant and she was not admitted."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why she was not admitted?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I believe her marks were very low."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the number of girls seeking admission into this College is on the down grade during the last two years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware of that, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the annual administration report of this College issued by the Government does not categorically state that the number of girls seeking admission to the College has gone down?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If it says so, it must be so."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the Government have investigated into the causes of this decline in the number of girls seeking admission?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If it is worth while investigating the cause, I am sure the Director of Public Instruction himself would have done it. I think there is no special cause for this. Probably it is due to the economic depression which is the cause of so many other things."

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government will not reconsider their decision not to appoint a committee for the admission of girls to this college, in view of the public opinion that girls of various communities are not admitted into the college?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The figures do not justify the remark that students of many communities are being refused admission. As a matter of fact, till last year almost all the girls who sought admission were admitted. During the last two years a few applicants had to be refused admission mainly because their marks were very low and partly because of limited accommodation."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the other Government colleges have not got selection committees for admission of students?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Many of the colleges have."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know then what are the reasons for not having a similar committee to this college also?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Because there was no selection to be made as all the applicants were admitted. It is only when there is a selection to be made that we require a committee."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the Government have received any complaints or petitions from the Andhra and Tamil girls studying in the college that the treatment meted out to them is not satisfactory, and that only the girls from the West Coast are being treated properly by the Principal of the college?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Has that anything to do with the number of admissions?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact mentioned by the hon. Minister that the economic depression has caused a fall in the number of students seeking admission to the college, may I know why that single Andhra student was not admitted into the third class, in spite of the fact that she has passed the Intermediate examination and that she was the only one Andhra student who applied for admission? Was it merely because that she did not have the required number of marks according to the Principal's standard?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As a matter of fact it is reported to me that Andhra candidates are preferred to other candidates; there is a slight preference shown to them; but if the marks are very poor, I do not think that the Principal can be compelled to admit any student."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know how it is that the lady has not got sufficient marks when she has passed the Interme-

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diate examination, and why she has been refused admission to a college purely intended for ladies?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Mere passing is not enough for admission to Government colleges. Only candidates with a certain percentage of marks are admitted."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Was there any Muslim candidate among those who applied and were refused admission?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not know, Sir. As far as I am aware, no such candidate applied and no one was refused."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether it is the policy of the Government to reject certain candidates for admission to Government colleges even though they have been declared eligible for collegiate studies by a competent board especially when there is a paucity of candidates seeking admission to the colleges? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" In view of the fact that the number of girls seeking admission to the college is going down, will the Government change the Principal and put somebody else in her place and thus make the institution more popular than it is at present? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not know whether it is on account of the present Principal that the number of girls seeking admission to the college is going down. The question presumes that and I do not agree with the presumption."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there was so much difficulty to get the girls of various communities admitted in the college last time? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I am not aware, Sir."

Cut in the allotment made to District Educational Councils.

* 264 Q.—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts allotted to each District Educational Council in the Presidency for the years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33;

(b) the amount of cut made in the allotments given to the District Educational Councils for 1931-32 and 1932-33, and how the proportionate cut was arrived at; and

(c) whether District Educational Councils memorialized the authorities concerned and with what results?

A.—(a) A statement * is placed on the table.

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- (b) As a measure of general retrenchment, the provision for educational grants and subsidies was reduced in 1931-32 and 1932-33 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent, respectively. This uniform cut was applied to the provision for teaching grants payable by District Educational Councils and in addition, the provision for night schools was also substantially reduced owing to the adoption of the policy of weeding out ill-conducted schools.
- (c) Yes; applications for additional allotments had to be rejected for want of funds.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware that owing to retrenchment in the allotments made to aided agencies, many of them which have been catering to the needs of the depressed classes have closed down?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know whether the Government will reconsider their decision and make further allotments during the current year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not know what my hon. Friend means, but I may tell him that all the cuts have already been removed."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that there was delay in the sanctioning of the subsidy not only in the current year but also in previous years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I want notice, Sir."

Salary of Malabar Board School teachers in arrears.

* 265 Q.—Mr. P. MADHUSOODANAN THANGAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of complaints from the board school teachers in Malabar regarding long-pending arrears of pay due to them by the several taluk boards;

(b) how many such complaints they have received and from which taluks;

(c) what the cause of the delay is in paying over to the taluk boards the voted grants in respect of them; and

(d) what steps the Government have taken to obviate the delay and alleviate the sufferings of the poor teachers?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Two; from the Ernad and Calicut Taluk Boards.

(c) & (d) The delay in the disbursement of voted subsidies to taluk boards in the current year is due to the fact that the particulars required for the correct distribution of

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subsidies in the case of taluk boards which have been bifurcated or trifurcated were available only recently. The distribution of subsidies has since been sanctioned.

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" May I know whether the Collector of Malabar had brought to the notice of the Government the misery endured by poor board school teachers and whether the Government would take steps to ensure that in future the salaries of teachers do not fall in arrears? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I am not aware of any such thing. I will look into the matter. "

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—" May I ask when were these subsidies due and why there was this delay in disbursement? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not think any particular time is fixed for their disbursement. They are disbursed as quickly and as early as possible. "

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—" May I know when was this bifurcation and trifurcation referred to in the question made? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I cannot give the dates off-hand. I should like to have notice. "

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" Sir, the hon. Minister has answered only the first part of my question. May I request him to answer the second part also, namely, whether the Government would take steps to see that in future the salaries of these teachers do not fall in arrears? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Yes, Sir; they have been taking steps and will take steps for that purpose. "

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD:—" May I know why there was so much delay in the disbursement of these grants even before the bifurcation and the trifurcation took place? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Was there any delay? But the question does not relate to that. I will look into the matter anyhow. "

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD:—" It is stated in the answer that there was some delay in the disbursement of the subsidies on account of the bifurcation and the trifurcation of the taluk boards. But there was delay even before the trifurcation and bifurcation took place. May I ask what that delay was due to? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not admit there was delay. "

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Reduction by the District Educational Council, Malabar, of the teaching grants payable to the Mappilla elementary schools, Cannanore range, for 1932-33.

* 266 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the District Educational Council, Malabar, has reduced the teaching grants payable to the Mappilla elementary schools of Cannanore Mappilla range in the year 1932-33;

(b) whether as a result thereof the managers of aided schools have been constrained to close down their schools; and

(c) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) A resolution of the managers of the Mappilla elementary schools (Cannanore range) to this effect has been received.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the avowed policy of the Government to encourage education among the backward and minority communities, will the Government consider the advisability of restoring these grants so as to enable those schools to reopen?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government will call for a report about the resolution that has been forwarded to the hon. Minister for Education?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information about the number of schools that have been closed down?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Educational subsidies to District Boards.

* 267 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of high schools and middle schools maintained by each of the district boards in this province;

(b) the amount of annual subsidy given to each of the district boards for meeting the cost of these schools; and

(c) the basis on which these subsidies have been fixed?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the subsidiary tables in Volume II of the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.

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(c) The subsidy granted to each district board towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools under it represents the amount paid to it in 1929-30 with an addition of 5 per cent.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, the answer to this question does not make the matter clear. May I know whether the subsidy given to each school represents any definite percentage of the net cost of the school?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It represented half the net cost till the year 1929-30. In that year it was converted into a lump sum grant with an additional 5 per cent. The average of the subsidies of the previous three years was taken and that with an additional 50 per cent was paid as a lump sum grant."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"If the district boards open new high schools and middle schools, may I know what the policy of the Government is with regard to paying subsidies to those schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As a matter of fact, the Government Order states that if, district boards open new high schools and middle schools, they will not get grants."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister to reconsider the policy of the Government with regard to subsidies when they find that schools have been opened in backward tracts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not possible in these days of financial stringency."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Are the Government aware that there are a number of schools opened some years ago to which the Government give no subsidy at all?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Were they opened subsequent to the year 1929-30?"

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Prior to 1929-30."

Conversion of Municipal Muslim schools into Government institutions.

* 268 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muslim middle schools managed by municipalities and the amount granted to each such institution every year;

(b) the actual amount spent in addition by each municipality every year; and

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from any municipality to convert its schools into Government institutions?

A.—(a) & (b) There are three Muslim middle schools under the management of municipal councils. The hon. Member is referred to the subsidiary tables appended to Volume II

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of the Annual Report on Public Instruction, which show the amounts given as grants for these schools and the amounts spent by the municipal councils.

(c) No.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"In view of the fact that there are only three Muslim middle schools, will the Government consider the advisability of converting them into Government schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not possible now."

Inadequacy of accommodation in the Government Girls' High School, Salem.

* 269 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government regarding the inadequacy of accommodation in the Government Girls' High School at Salem;

(b) whether there are proposals to construct a new building for that school; and

(c) if so, when and in which locality the building is to be constructed?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 802 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on March 25th last.

MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I ask, Sir, whether any rented building has been taken up to meet the inadequacy of accommodation?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

List of schoolless centres for the future location of girls' schools.

* 270 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a list of schoolless centres in respect of each taluk for the consideration of location of girls' schools;

(b) when that list was prepared, by whom and on what basis;

(c) whether the presidents of taluk boards have been consulted when the list was prepared;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints that the list was defective and it is to be revised from a practical point of view; and

(e) what the Government propose to do in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The lists were prepared in 1928, 1929 and 1930 by the Director of Public Instruction on information submitted

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by the Inspectresses of Schools on the basis of the population of villages recorded in the Census Statistics of 1921 and with reference to the requirement that the village should have a population of 2,000 and above in the case of non-Muhammadian girls and 1,000 and above in the case of Muhammadian girls.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) The preparation of new lists in accordance with the Census Statistics of 1931 will be considered when the Government are in a position to sanction new schools for girls.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the population of villages is the sole criterion for the location of girls' schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is the main criterion."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD:—"May I know, in view of the fact that there are several mistakes and defects in the list of schoolless centres, whether the Government will be pleased to order the preparation of any correct list?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As I have said, the question of revising the list with reference to the new census figures, will be taken up if financial conditions make it possible to open new girls' schools."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education why the presidents of local boards were not consulted when the lists of schoolless centres for the location of girls' schools were prepared?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That was a list prepared long ago; I cannot say without notice how it was prepared."

Fall in the strength of the Higher Elementary School at Srimushnam, Chidambaram taluk.

* 271 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether children of the Adi-Dravidas were admitted into the Higher Elementary School at Srimushnam in Chidambaram taluk, and if so, how many;

(b) whether a separate shed was assigned to them; and

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(c) whether the strength of the school fell to 24 from 259 when the children of the Adi-Dravidas were allowed to sit side by side with the caste-Hindus?

A.—(a) Yes—five pupils were admitted on 20th April last and eleven more subsequently.

(b) Yes; the President, Taluk Board, on his own responsibility put up a temporary shed on 29th April behind the school-house for accommodating the Adi-Dravida boys. This was done in order to conciliate the caste parents who had withdrawn their children from the school since the admission of the Adi-Dravida boys. As the inspecting officers objected to the segregation of Adi-Dravida pupils the shed was given up after a few days' use.

(c) The attendance fell from 183 on 20th April to 21 on 24th April. It has subsequently risen and is now reported to be 130. The number of pupils on the rolls of the school which was 252 on 20th April is now 216.

Excise

Application of the communal Government Order to the cadre of Assistant Commissioners of Excise and Assistant Inspectors of Excise.

* 272 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) why the communal Government Order has not been applied to the cadre of the Assistant Inspectors of Excise, while it is being applied to a corresponding cadre in the Revenue Department, namely, Deputy Tahsildars;

(b) whether the Madras Services Commission has not in its last administration report expressed its difficulty in complying with the provisions of the communal Government Order in making promotions of Assistant Inspectors as Inspectors on account of undue preponderance of one community in the cadre of Assistant Inspectors;

(c) why the communal Government Order has not been applied to the cadre of Assistant Commissioners of Excise; and

(d) whether the Secretary to the Commissioner of Excise has always been an Anglo-Indian, and why an Indian with higher educational qualifications has not been tried?

A.—(a) The communal rule is applied to the selection by direct recruitment of candidates for admission to the Madras Excise Subordinate Service in the class of Assistant Inspectors. Where however promotions are made to the posts of Assistant Inspectors from the grade of Sub-Inspectors and Laboratory Assistants who belong to the same service, the communal rule is not applied, because the rule does not apply to promotions within a service.

(b) The hon. Member presumably refers to paragraph 18 of the report of the Madras Services Commission for 1931-32.

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- (c) Promotions to the posts of Assistant Commissioner are made from the class of Inspectors who belong to the same service as Assistant Commissioners. The communal rule does not apply to promotions within a service.
- (d) The following officers have held the post of Secretary since the constitution of the Excise department in April 1924:—

Name of officer.	Dates.
1 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadukh Ali Sahib Bahadur.	1st April 1924 to 10th May 1924.
2 Mr. H. B. Rendle	11th May 1924 to 28th March 1925.
3 Mr. W. A. Brito	29th March 1925 to 30th April 1926.
	1st November 1926 to 20th December 1929.
(Mr. W. A. Brito was on privilege leave for three weeks from 9th February 1928 to 29th February 1928 when M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. K. Ramunni Menon Avargal, the Assistant Secretary, was in additional charge.)	
4 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Muthuswami Ayyar Avargal.	1st May 1926 to 31st October 1926.
5 Mr. E. Brito	From 21st December 1929.

The most suitable Assistant Commissioner of Excise available at the time is appointed to the post of Secretary.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Land Revenue Administration

Damage caused by floods in Ganjam district.

273 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of damage caused on account of floods during the current fasli (i) in the Palur Estate in the Chatrapur taluk in the Ganjam district, (ii) in the Aska, the Ghumsur and Chatrapur and Kodala taluks in the Ganjam district;

(b) whether during this fasli damage was caused by floods in any other part of the Ganjam district;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to relieve the distress caused by such floods;

(d) whether the floods in the Rushikulya and its tributary the Ghodahado river are due to the silting up of the bed of the Rushikulya owing to a sand-bank being formed at its mouth;

(e) when the sand-bank at the mouth of the Rushikulya was formed and when the district authorities took notice of it;

(f) whether the Government ever took any steps to remove the sand-bank so as to admit of free flow of the waters of the Rushikulya into the Bay of Bengal; and

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(g) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the report or reports received regarding the recent floods in the Ganjam district?

A.—(a), (b) & (g) Copies of the reports received from the Collector are laid on the table.*

(c) In addition to the steps taken by the Collector as detailed in his reports, the Government have sanctioned sums aggregating Rs. 1,500 (rupees one thousand five hundred only) for relief of distress.

(d), (e) & (f) The Government have not the information, but have called for a report from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1903, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 12 OF 1931).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu will continue his speech.”

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“Sir, the hon. the Raja Sahib of Bobbili was referring to the cumulative effect of the various provisions of the Bill which is proposed to be introduced by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. He said that the Bill will cut down the income of the zamindars to a very material extent, to at least 50 per cent. Whatever may be the effect of the provisions of Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti's Bill and even though these provisions were, according to him, of such a serious nature, he called a conference of the ryots' representatives who were willing to co-operate with him and to collaborate and discuss the provisions of the Bill. I will be able to show from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the draft Bill, what the attitude of the ryots' representatives who discussed the Bill was, and how unfounded were the apprehensions of the hon. the Raja of Bobbili in this matter.

“I would ask the hon. the Revenue Member to say whether, after all, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti's Bill is so confiscatory as the hon. the Raja Sahib would put it and, if the provisions are bad, to remedy them, and to amend the provisions suitably.

“The Raja Sahib of Khallikote was saying that the zamindars have to meet the peshkash and the charges of the Government punctually. If not, the Collector does not hesitate to attach the properties; so the zamindars have to pay the peshkash and the bill of the Government punctually. Let us see the other side. Are the zamindars satisfied that their ryots are in a position to pay the kist punctually and without any difficulty whatever? Do they think that the ryot has got money full in his pocket and he has to be simply asked to pay and that he will do so? He is in a worse position than the zamindar in this matter. He is groaning under heavy taxation; not a single day passes, not a

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single hour passes, without complaints not merely from the zamindari tenants but also from the ryotwari ryots, not merely on the platforms but also through their representatives in this very House. Therefore, the time has come to consider how to relieve the ryot of his heavy burden. It was only the other day that you, Sir, read the address of His Excellency the Governor in which he pointed out that, after requesting the Government for remission of kist, it does not come with good grace to ask also for the improvement of the nation-building departments. I put the same question now to the other side. The zamindars seem to think 'we have to get on with our departments even as the Government has got to go on with their departments.' We have to find money somehow; the Government get money from the ryotwari tenants; the zamindars have to get the money somehow from their tenants. That being the attitude, it is no wonder that the landlords have asked the hon. the Revenue Member to push on with his Bill.

"Leaving that aspect of the question, I will now come to the motion before the House. It is our request in this motion that the hon. the Revenue Member should give us a chance of discussing the various provisions of the Bill of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, by giving leave to him to introduce the Bill and of considering how far and to what extent those provisions may be incorporated in the Government Bill. My hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, referred to some of the provisions of his Bill. The question was put and put pertinently by the hon. the Chief Minister 'on whose behalf are you introducing the Bill and what is the following behind you?' I am glad he put this question in this very House. The first copy of the Bill that I got—a printed copy—was through the Raja Sahib himself. He was pleased to give me a printed copy of the Bill—a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act drafted by Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu—some time in 1932. The hon. Gentleman himself gave us the copies of the Bill. The hon. Gentleman himself called Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti to the conference which he convened; now he asks what are your credentials to represent the ryots. This Bill was drafted by Mr. Ramadas Pantulu as he was the President of the Ryotwari Ryots Association in this Presidency. He was authorized to draft a Bill and he drafted it on behalf of the Zamindari Ryots Association. He was not a Member of this House and he had to ask some Members of this Council to introduce the Bill. The Bill was first balloted in the name of Mr. Satyanarayana Choudari. This time the ballot was in the name of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. The hon. the Revenue Member took us into the history of twenty years with regard to this Bill. He also told us about the three Committees that were constituted to discuss how the Bill should be amended. May I tell this House that Mr. Ramadas Pantulu was one of those who were invited by the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar when he was the Member in charge of the Bill? Mr. Ramadas Pantulu was one of the persons who were invited by the Raja Sahib to discuss the provisions of the Bill.

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He was the person who was consulted on various occasions. He was the person with whom the Raja Sahib discussed for four hours the various provisions of the Bill. I would ask the hon. the Raja Sahib himself to answer his question 'who are you to present this Bill, what are your credentials?'

"I will ask the two representatives of the Landholders' Association, one the Secretary of the Association and the other a prominent vakil of the Association, to say 'as to what all we agreed to and to what extent there was the spirit of give-and-take. The draft Bill was circulated to us; a copy was placed in my hands on the 13th; it was represented to me that the draft was prepared in accordance with the discussion that took place on a previous occasion. This draft was prepared by the two members representing the Landholders' Association. The draft contained the provisions which in the opinion of the landholders were acceptable to them. I will refer to the Bill hereafter as Mr. Ramadas's Bill instead of Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti's Bill. You will see that the representatives of the landholders prepared the draft of their Bill and have amended the Statement of Objects and Reasons. They say:—

'The amendments to the Madras Estates Land Act suggested in the accompanying draft Bill are based upon the discussions at a conference held at "Branson Bagh."

An attempt has been made in this draft as far as possible to reconcile the rival view-points and evolve a formula which might be found acceptable to both parties.

The following are the principal points deserving special mention:—

Clause 2, sub-clause (2) of the Bill abolishes the category of old waste. The definition of old waste in the Estates Land Act comprised both ryoti and non-ryoti old waste and does not differentiate between the two though it was not the object of the Act to legislate in respect of uncultivable land. Sub-clause (1) requires evidence which it is difficult to secure as it is almost impossible for the landholder or ryot to adduce at this distance of time any reliable or satisfactory evidence as to whether the land in question was cultivated at any time within twenty years prior to the passing of the Act. Moreover, the ryots' representatives have been strongly pressing for the abolition of this category of land altogether, thereby bringing land which was previously treated as old waste under the category of ryoti land. This sub-clause would achieve the desired object subject, however, to the result of further discussions in the matter of the treatment of lankas.'

The question of lankas was generally discussed and it was deferred until this clause was finally settled.

'Clause 3 proceeds principally on the lines of clause 4 of Mr. Ramadas's draft Bill and provides for suspension of rent in certain cases. No provision has been made for remission of rent as it involves highly controversial issues altogether unacceptable to the landholders.'

"In Mr. Ramadas's Bill—i.e., Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti's Bill—there was provision for both remission and suspension. There was agreement so far as suspension was concerned:—

'Clause 5 seeks to clear a doubt which has arisen by reason of the somewhat conflicting views expressed by the High Court and Privy Council in 39 Madras, 944, and 42 Madras, 355, Privy Council respectively, regarding the meaning and effect of the explanation to section 6, sub-section (6) and section 8.'

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' Clause 6 follows section 5 (5) of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the last portion of the new section 6 suggested by Mr. Ramadas in his draft Bill. It lays down a much-needed presumption that persons holding large extent of land shall be regarded as ijdars or farmers of rent until the contrary is proved. The extent stated is borrowed from the Bengal Tenancy Act which refers to 100 baghas or 33½ acres. This clause would have the effect of facilitating the acquisition of occupancy rights by the under-tenants of persons holding large extent of ryoti land.'

" The Raja Sahib threw out a hint that those who are so keen about having the Bill amended are not keen about the actual cultivators; and, Sir, this is a provision for which he is going to take, probably his party also is going to take, credit. Yet, he has borrowed this from Mr. Ramadas's Bill: 11-45 a.m.

' Clause 7 lays down the detailed procedure for the demarcation and allotment of pasture of forest land wherever the same may be available for the grazing of cattle belonging to ryots. This clause marks a considerable improvement on the present state of things and provides an easy way of solving the difficulties of the ryots and of removing what has been a source of friction between landholders and ryots.'

" Sir, it is not my language, it is the language of their advisers. This 'has been a source of friction between landholders and ryots' and this question has assumed much importance in recent years not only on account of the economic value of the grazing rights but also on account of its being an effective weapon to control elections. In Mr. Ramadas's Bill, there are provisions for grazing facilities and they were also discussed, and the zamindars have in their draft provided what they consider to be a remedy for this long-felt hardship.

" Then clause 8:

' Contains a modified formula for enabling ryots to acquire the ownership of trees standing in their holdings on the 1st July 1908 on payment of proper compensation. It is claimed that this is an improvement on clause 8 of Mr. Ramadas's draft which is confiscatory in character. Sub-clause (2) saves the rights of third persons in such trees.'

It is said that this confiscatory clause has been made a more acceptable clause by the attitude adopted by tenant Members in this House; which attitude, the hon. the Revenue Member hopes, not to get hereafter.

' Clause 9: It has been stated that by reason of the heavy fall in prices in recent years the rents fixed some years ago during commutation proceedings under section 40 or at a settlement of rent are pressing harshly upon the ryots. Clause 9 provides for a proportionate abatement of rent on the ground of a fall in prices. The procedure laid down is easy and expeditious. No relief is to be claimed for a fall in prices if it is inconsiderable. The basis price figures for comparison are the price figures adopted at the time of commutation or settlement on the one hand and the prevailing prices in the year of application on the other. The clause proceeds somewhat on the lines of the formula evolved in the United Provinces for the adjustment of rent from year to year.'

' Clause 10: It may be doubted whether the language of section 40 is wide enough to cover cases where cash rents varying with the crop are payable. It has been stated that the system of collecting varying cash rents according to the crop raised is working serious hardship on the ryots in some estates and that it discourages the raising of the more valuable kinds of crops.'

I ask, Sir, who is it that stated this? This is a question that was discussed at the conference.

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'Clause 10, sub-clause (1), suggests an amendment to clause 40 whereby such cases would clearly come under that section. The machinery provided in section 40 would thus be applicable to the class of cases mentioned above. Sub-clause (2) of clause 10 provides that where in the village or neighbouring villages similar lands held on zamindari tenure are not available for the purpose of comparison, the rates of rent prevailing in a neighbouring taluk may be referred to for purposes of comparison.'

That again was a provision in Mr. Ramadas's Bill.

"Clauses 11 to 18: You will observe the whole set of clauses deal with the repair of irrigation works and they all—

'Practically follow the clauses drafted by Mr. Ramdas. In view, however, of the stringent provisions of Mr. Ramadas's draft Bill, as for instance the clause which provides for the recovery from the landholder of the amount necessary for the repair of an irrigation work, as if it were an arrear of land revenue, it is necessary that there should be some provision to ensure that the amount which a landholder is called upon to pay in a particular year is not beyond his capacity. The local Government may for example advance to the landholder the necessary amount under the Agriculturists' Loans Act or otherwise and provide for its repayment in suitable instalments. The exact form in which an upward limit can be provided for the payment which a landholder may have to make in a single year in the matter of the repair of irrigation works in his estate either directly from out of his revenues or indirectly by way of discharge of a loan incurred for the purpose, will have to be decided at the conference.'

"Then:

'Clause 19 provides for the remission of rent pending the carrying out of repairs to irrigation works in a form slightly different from that suggested by Mr. Ramadas in his clause 35.'

'Clause 20 safeguards the rights of landholders against dasabandam inamdars and their alienees. The existing provisions of law in this particular are considered to be highly defective. It would, it is presumed, be agreed on all hands that the landholders should be clothed with the necessary powers for enforcing the legitimate liability which under the law falls on dasabandam inamdars and their alienees.'

So, these confiscatory representatives of the tenants have been willing to arm the landholders with necessary power to recover from them the amounts that they have to spend on the irrigation works.

'Clauses 21 and 22: Are drafted so as to meet the objections that are raised against the existing provisions in the matter of the survey and settlement of estates and the preparation of record of rights. The principal provisions in Mr. Ramadas's draft have been embodied in these clauses. Survey has been made compulsory. This is achieved by a thorough change in the language of section 164 (1). It is however obvious that the effect of making the survey compulsory would be to throw on the landholder all on a sudden a burden which he would find it impossible to bear. The provisions of the Survey and Boundaries Act in the matter of recovery of the cost of the survey from landholders are extremely stringent, and a suitable formula has therefore to be devised for spreading the cost over several years or otherwise for bringing the payment to be made by the landholder in any particular year within reasonable limits.'

You will find, Sir, that in the present Act, the provision is that the cost should be borne both by the landholders and the ryots. As a result of the conference and as a result of that Bill of Mr. Ramadas, the landowners have recognized the equity of bearing it themselves; only they wanted they should be enabled to make payment over a large number of instalments.

'Settlement may be applied for within one year after the final publication of record of rights instead of within two months as now. This is considered better than Mr. Ramadas's clause 42 which leaves the matter vague.'

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So the landholders have come happily to our rescue to make it more clear.

'The suggestion about the application for settlement being made by ryots holding one-eighth of the ryoti lands has been accepted but it is considered unnecessary and inexpedient to leave it to the local Government to order settlement of rents of its own motion.'

That is the quarrel between the Chief Minister and his hon. Colleague the Revenue Member here.

'The amendments suggested in the above two clauses give full effect to the main proposals made by Mr. Ramdas with the alterations above stated and are so drafted as to avoid unnecessary interference with the frame work of the chapter.'

'Clauses 23 and 24.—Give the ryots some protection against the extravagant demands of money-lenders. The new section 211-A provides that what is known as the damdupat rule should be applied to the mortgage debts of ryots. Sub-section (2) of section 211-A saves the existing powers and jurisdiction of courts in the matter of giving relief to debtors.'

With regard to the first clause, I would leave my Friend, the Raja Sahib of Bobbili and the Kumararaja of Chettinad, who belong to the money-lending profession to consider this provision.

'The objection raised on behalf of the ryots to the jurisdiction under the Madras Estates Land Act being exercised by itinerant officers can be met by the establishment of Stationary Deputy Collectors' courts one at least in each of the following districts.'

Then the districts follow:

'Executive instructions can also be immediately issued to the Sub-Collectors and Deputy Collectors to try cases arising under the Madras Estates Land Act at their headquarters.'

'Now, Sir, you will see that almost every one of the clauses of the draft Bill has been practically borrowed bodily from Mr. Ramdas's draft or has been so slightly altered here and there so as to take into consideration the difficulties which the landholders expressed. Then, they end the draft as below:—

'The draft Bill merely states in suitable language the principle points which were discussed at the conference, but it does not purport to contain or embody all the consequential changes, which have to be made in the other sections of the Act by reason of the amendments which are here set out.'

I am not drawing upon my imagination as to what was discussed or what was not discussed—this is only the result of the conference held at the Raja Sahib's house—

'A Bill complete in that sense and fit for introduction into the Legislative Council will have to be drafted after the principal amendments are finally settled and decided upon at the conference.'

'Then, Sir, what all happened is this: they drafted a Bill and Mr. Ramdas issued a statement. The Raja Sahib was not here; and afterwards when he arrived, he went to Mr. Ramdas. They discussed everything for four hours on two days; they came to some understanding, and possibly as a result of that deliberation this Bill was revised and circulated to all of us. What the original Bill as drafted was, we do not know; but the Bill as drafted after the discussion with Mr. Ramdas reached our hands. And there are sections in it which

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have been almost modelled upon Mr. Ramdas's Bill; and these sections were the basis on which a compromise was talked of between the two parties. Whatever effect these sections may or may not have, I certainly say that the statement made by the Raja Sahib that the return from the estates would be reduced by 50 per cent cannot be accepted as wholly correct. It is not also stated as to what effect the other provisions may have on the present position. The Bill with all its provisions is still open for discussion. Whatever that may be, we have something like twenty clauses on matters which are covered by the Bill on which there was a spirit to compromise; but what really has happened is that a chance has not been given to us to talk over this draft Bill in order to find out to what extent it can be modified. We find that that draft Bill has been put into the hands of the hon. the Revenue Member. I do not know, however, if he has been furnished with a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons for these amendments. If he had been, probably he would have taken the trouble of trying to consult whomsoever he considered to be representatives of the ryots on those matters.

"Now, Sir, there is one other point. The Bill does not stop there; it proceeds further and says:—

'The following provisions are not to be found in Mr. Ramadas's draft. —I am not going to take more time of the House than is absolutely necessary, Sir—

'Clause 2, sub-clause (1) which brings all pre-settlement major inams under the definition of an "estate"'

That is a think for which the Raja Sahib would take credit as one which has been evolved by him; but, Sir, I may point out that it has been in the original Bill of 1908; in the Bills of 1921, 1922 and even of 1931, it was there. It was unfortunately due to the turn that took place in the Select Committee that the Government's intentions could not be effected, and I am glad that the Raja Sahib has seen to it that he should conform to what the Government's intentions have always been all these years.

'Clause 4 which seeks to introduce a new section regularizing the relative rights and liabilities of landholders and trespassers on ryoti land.'

That I think was already provided for in the Bill which went to the Select Committee; it is also in the Select Committee Bill. Again,

'Clause 20 which elaborately deals with the rights of landholders against desabandam inamdars and their alienees.'

That is no doubt an improvement both upon the Select Committee Bill and upon Mr. Ramdas's Bill.

"Lastly,

'Clauses 23 and 24 which provide protection to ryots, even if partial against the ravages of money-lenders.'

That of course is a matter which is beyond the province of the ryots' representatives, to save the ryots from these plutocrats and money-lenders.

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“Therefore, I am appealing now particularly to the hon. the Revenue Member, if he had not the opportunity before now of having an idea as to what it is that induced this conference to meet, what the basis of that conference that took place was and what the basis is for the demands now made by the ryots, to now at least take these facts into consideration, talk them over with the representatives who stand here and whom the Raja Sahib himself has chosen to call as ‘representatives of the ryots’ and to discuss the whole thing with them thoroughly. After all, Sir, they are not so unreasonable or confiscatory in their amendments, as the Raja Sahib would make them appear.

“He also quoted a resolution of the conference held in East Godavari and said that those ryots wanted that all the intermediaries should disappear; and he asked us whether we represent them. Sir, I wish we were really able to represent them; but unfortunately we could not see eye to eye with them in such a strongly worded resolution. In the eyes of these new advocates of the congress section of the ryots’ conference, we stand as moderates; we do not want to go as far as they want us to go; we are moderates, we are not extremist representatives of the ryots. The hon. representatives who went to England against the congress mandate to attend the Round Table Conference claimed to represent the country and to speak in the name of the country. If this Government and the Government of India thought that they were gentlemen—though they could not command any following in the country—who could represent the country, we were also recognized as ryots’ representatives by the Chief Minister himself who has called us as persons fit to represent the ryots’ interests. We, as ryots’ representatives, command much more following than those gentlemen who went as representatives of this country to England. I submit it is the policy of the Government in this, as in political matters, to slight the moderate elements. I wish, Sir, that the hon. Member for Revenue would also take note that in this agrarian dispute they were at one time trying to take into confidence the moderate representatives and trying to have their constitution for the ryots settled. If you do not want our hand of friendship, by all means reject it; but you will be doing it at your risk. I am sure the hon. the Raja Sahib must be laughing within himself when we begin to speak on behalf of the ryots, saying: ‘You people are more moderate than the most advanced sections; but you come and speak like Mr. Ranga, or somebody else in the conference.’ If such is the invitation to us and to others who have not yet joined those advanced sections, well, the country will be ready to take up that challenge; and then I am sure you should be ready to deal with men of that type, if you do not want to deal with us here and now. (Hear, hear.)

“Then, Sir, the hon. Member, the Raja of Khallikote gave us a lecture on the duties of the ryots’ representatives, and stigmatised us as agitators. And what is more, he told us that we are out for taking

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noon.

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some money from these gullible ryots, and he does not know where this money goes. I do not want to say much on that aspect, Sir, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, intervenes now with the remark that the Raja did not mean to characterize hon. Members of this House as such”

The RAJA OF KHALLIKOTE:—“ May I make a personal explanation, Sir, I never meant to cast any insinuation on any Member of this House when I called the spokesmen of the ryots as agitators. I had in mind people who are not Members of this House.”

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ If they are not Members of this House, let my hon. friend rise up and say whether they were not Members of this Council before. He knows the persons taking part in agitations in his part of the country and he says he has succeeded in putting down the activities of those agitators. He says that there are agitators in other places but so far as his part of the country is concerned, they have been silenced by the attitude of the ryots. He may have suppressed them and he may have resources enough to suppress them. Evidently he thinks that the ryots are satisfied. I may say, Sir, it is not probably without some advantage that my hon. Friend went to England and attended the Round Table Conference. Evidently he has caught the spirit of Mr. Churchill, for he says that the people are good, the ryots are good and happy under benign zamindars and asks why these agitators should come in and create trouble. That is exactly what Mr. Churchill says with regard to the Indian problem. And treatment given to the views of Mr. Churchill will also be accorded to the advice of the Raja Sahib of Khallikote.

“ Another thing I want to say, Sir, and it is this. I want to appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member that he owes a heavy duty to the ryots. I do not want to cajole him as it were, nor do I want to threaten him. Signs are not wanting that the agrarian movement is getting out of the hands of the moderate section of the people already. The latest move on the part of the ryots taking their cue from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others of his way of thinking in other Provinces, is to do away with the zamindari system. As to whether they will succeed in their efforts; or whether the zamindars with all their man-power and the influence and resources of themselves and also of the Government behind them will be able to crush them is a matter for the future. But here we are standing between both. We have not yet become extremists, but whether we want to become extremists or not, there are others who are ready to take up that creed. I would therefore appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to follow the policy of the Secretary of State and confer with the moderate representatives and see, before it is too late, that the necessary amendment of the Act is effected in such a way as to materially satisfy the ryot. This is our offer and it is there for the hon. Member to respond to it.

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“ One thing more, Sir, before I close. I would request the hon. the Revenue Member to set before himself the high standard which his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Forbes, set when he introduced the Bill of 1908. The Raja of Khallikote said, that the relations between the zamindars and their tenants are like father and son and that both live in amity like a happy family, so that these agitators may not show their head. On the previous occasion the illustrious ancestor of the hon. the Chief Minister, the then Maharaja of Bobbili, made the same appeal to Mr. Forbes. He did not appeal on the ground that it was an agitator that was at the bottom of the trouble, but on the ground that, that Bill would interfere unnecessarily with the very good relations existing between the landholder and tenant. I would just appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to profit by these remarks made on the previous occasion. This is what Mr. Forbes says:—

‘ At the same time I have very much sympathy with what the Maharaja said as to the paternal relation between the zamindar and his ryots, the traditional respect with which the zamindar is treated and the genuine sympathy which he entertains for his tenant. He feels that a declaratory law would end in this that the relation between them would become quite mechanical and impersonal.

‘ These, however, are among the reasons which compel the Government to take decisive action. If all zamindars cultivated these relations, there would perhaps be little need for legislation. But circumstances are rapidly changing. The ancient zamindars are being displaced by new men who have no traditional connexion with the soil, and whose action will be guided solely by commercial or selfish motives, and who will strain the law to its utmost limits. A law is a bad law which gives opportunities for diverting its power to oppress the poor and weak. The scions too of ancient families in these days of luxury and absenteeism are estranged from their old homes and are, I fear, often actuated by similar motives.’

“ Very prophetic words I may say. If these words applied in 1907, they apply with redoubled force in 1933.

‘ Moreover unless rights are firmly fixed and declared, the slow process of erosion imperceptibly wears them away. The zamindar is the flood stream; the ryot, the river-bank. Not only in justice to a weak class who are specially in need of the protection of the strong arm, but on every ground, political and economic, the Government could not sit by impassive.’

“ These are words which I would ask the hon. the Revenue Member as the successor in office of the illustrious Mr. Forbes, to bear in mind, in dealing with this question and not brush aside what the principles for which the Government of his day stood.

“ Lastly, one other point I want to touch, Sir. The Raja Sahib said with a certain amount of self-importance and self-complacency, ‘ Here are my amendments. My party gave notice of some amendments and they are a definite improvement upon the existing Bill. Will you throw them away to the winds?’ In the first place, the statement is not correct. They are not his amendments. They are the amendments which were agreed to at the conference. They are amendments which are contained in Mr. Ramadas’s Bill. They are amendments put forward as those we are willing to discuss. To say that there is any originality

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in them and that they were thought of by him is a thing which I cannot characterize otherwise than as incorrect. Coming as the statement does from a person in the position of the Chief Minister and a representative of the landholders, it will be understood by the gullible public as implying that they are his amendments. They are not. They are amendments which were agreed to as those to which we can give a chance to discuss. In your own interests you drafted them as amendments which are accepted by the tenants. But they have to be examined carefully. Many of these amendments probably will be irrelevant to the Bill, and probably you, Sir, will have to rule out some of them.

"I have nothing more to say than this one thing, Sir. I hope I am appealing to the hon. the Revenue Member not in vain. I hope he has ears to hear us and does not shut his ears against the reasonable requests of the hon. Members here. I hope that even now he would proceed with the matter in a spirit of give and take, and in regard to the various points embodied in our amendments in which he may not see eye to eye with us, he would meet us half-way and not throw them away. Let me add that opportunity should be given to the Select Committee to consider to what extent our proposals require to be embodied in the Bill and what points require to be given weight. I therefore appeal to hon. Members of this House to take into consideration everything I have urged and vote in favour of this motion."

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, the motion before the House is that the Bill of which I am in charge be recommitted to the Select Committee with instructions that the provisions of what is known as Mr. Ramadas's Bill be also taken into consideration and incorporated in the Bill which is now before this House. Sir, the provisions of Mr. Ramadas's Bill fall into two classes, those which are relevant to the Bill now before the House and those which are not relevant to that Bill; for the Bill now before the House is an amending Bill and not a consolidating Bill. As regards those provisions which are not relevant to the Bill now before the House, the recommitment of this Bill to the Select Committee would not empower that Committee to take them into consideration. The other amendments are those which are relevant to the Bill which is now before the House. When this Bill was before the Select Committee, all the Members of that Committee had copies of Mr. Ramadas's Bill, and we did take into consideration those of the amendments which were brought up for consideration by the representatives of the tenants or by any other Member of the Select Committee. In the Select Committee it was made clear that it was possible to consider the provisions of Mr. Ramadas's Bill so far as they are relevant to my Bill, and in certain cases those provisions were brought forward and were considered. It is possible even now in the case of those provisions of Mr. Ramadas Pantulu's Bill which have not been embodied in the Bill by the Select Committee, to bring forward

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amendments that is to say, amendments which are relevant to my Bill. I do not think therefore that any good purpose will be served by recommitting my Bill to the Select Committee for further consideration in connexion with such of the provisions of Mr. Ramadas Pantulu's Bill as are relevant to my Bill, because the Select Committee had already had ample opportunity to consider them."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill of Sir Archibald Campbell be recommitted to the Select Committee with an instruction that the provisions of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's Bill be also taken into consideration and incorporated into the Bill of Sir Archibald Campbell."

The motion was declared lost.

A poll was demanded by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1 Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 15 Mr. K. Singam Ayyangar. |
| 2 Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 16 „ Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi |
| 3 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. | Mustapha Ahmed Meeran. |
| 4 Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 17 Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 5 „ T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 18 Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 6 „ V. T. Arasu. | 19 „ M. S. Sreshta. |
| 7 „ A. B. Shetty. | 20 „ P. V. Krishnappa Choudari. |
| 8 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 21 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 9 Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar. | 22 Mr. C. Indriah. |
| 10 Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan. | 23 „ J. Kuppuswami Choudari. |
| 11 „ U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. | 24 „ Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 12 „ K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 25 „ G. R. Premayya. |
| 13 „ K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. | 26 „ K. Pattabhiramayya. |
| 14 „ P. Peddiraju. | 27 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. |
| | 28 Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| | 29 „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |

Noes.

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| 1 The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahmud Usman. | 16 Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam. |
| 2 „ Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 17 Mr. M. Devadasan. |
| 3 „ Sir Archibald Campbell. | 18 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj. |
| 4 „ Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 19 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 5 „ Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 20 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan. |
| 6 „ Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 21 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 7 „ the Raja of Bobbili. | 22 Mr. P. C. Moses. |
| 8 Rao Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao. | 23 „ P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. |
| 9 Mr. J. A. Thorne. | 24 „ V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. |
| 10 „ H. M. Hood. | 25 Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur. |
| 11 Diwan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. | 26 Mr. P. Bayappa Reddi. |
| 12 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 27 „ G. Lakshmana Reddi. |
| 13 „ E. Conran Smith. | 28 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 14 „ T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 29 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 15 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. | 30 The Raja of Khalikote. |
| | 31 Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar. |
| | 32 „ A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| | 33 „ K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar. |

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Noes—cont.

34 Mr. J. A. Davis.	43 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
35 „ Daniel Thomas.	44 Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi.
36 „ H. M. Jagannathan.	45 Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
37 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti.	46 „ C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
38 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanya Chetti.	47 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
39 „ C. Jayaram Nayudu.	48 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chetti-
40 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai	yar.
Pillai.	49 Mr. R. M. Palat.
41 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.	50 „ W. W. Ladden.
42 „ Pandit Ganala Rama-	51 „ R. Foulkes.
murti.	52 „ Gade Simhachalam

Ayes 29. Noes 52.

The motion was lost.

12-15 p.m. * Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Sir, Mr. President, undaunted by the phalanx of Government and Justice Party I come again to the Government and the Justice Party expecting at least fair treatment in this humble and modest request of mine. I propose—

‘that the Minutes of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, for certain purposes (Bill No. 12 of 1931) be made available to the Members at once.’

“ I do not know under what category of motions my hon. Friend, the hon. the Revenue Member, will look upon this motion whether revolutionary or confiscatory or expropriatory. In any case, I consider as a Member of Council, one is entitled to look at the proceedings of the Select Committee to enable him to form his judgment on the question before the House. If the answer is going to be, ‘Try as you may, you are only crying in the forest of men. We shall go on setting aside all your request,’ I can only appeal to you, Sir, Mr. President, whether you do not consider this request at least reasonable, at least reasonable enough that you might add your influential voice in this matter and ask the Government to make the proceedings available. I am of opinion, Sir, that in this matter the President can usefully intervene so that the information available with the Government ought not to be precluded from being available to us in order to arrive at some decision with regard to the very important matter coming up for discussion. Perhaps, the proceedings of the Committee when published will be able to throw much light over the manner in which each question was brought and how the final conclusion was arrived at in which case, the progress of the Bill will be considerably facilitated. I, therefore, move, Sir, that the proceedings of the Select Committee be made available.”

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ I rise to second the amendment moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. The amendment is that the proceedings of the Select Committee be made available to the Members of the House. I had the privilege of attending the meetings of the Select Committee though I was not elected as one of the Members of the Select Committee to sit on this Bill; therefore I am in a position to state that a perusal of the minutes of the Select Committee would certainly help members of this House to assess the implications and the importance of

1st November 1933]

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

the various clauses. I would also add that the notes on the various clauses prepared by the Secretariat should also be made available to Members. For, it would considerably help us to understand the implications of the amendments that the Government have now proposed to this Bill. Therefore, I join with my Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, in appealing to the hon. the Revenue Member to make the Select Committee proceedings, which are only, I believe, about 100 pages of cyclostyled matter, available to the Members of the House."

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, if it is the general desire of the House to have copies of these minutes of the meetings of the Select Committee as recorded by the Secretary to the Council, I have no wish to withhold the information from the House. I believe the proceedings will be placed before the Members to-morrow morning."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I must express my deep appreciation and thanks for the very great concession the hon. the Revenue Member has shown to this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As the Government have agreed to the circulation of the proceedings of the Select Committee, and as the House seems to be unanimously of opinion that the proceedings should be circulated, I shall have them circulated in print, if possible at 11 a.m. to-morrow. In the circumstances, the hon. Member need not press his motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Under the circumstances, I do not press the motion to a division."

The main motion that the Bill further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, for certain purposes (Bill No. 12 of 1931) be taken into consideration was put to the vote of the House and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, may I, having regard to the promise made by the hon. the Revenue Member that these proceedings will be made available to the Council and as it is only right that those proceedings must be made available to the House, suggest that the Council may adjourn till to-morrow morning and the Bill be proceeded with afterwards."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I also support the suggestion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been agreed on either side that copies of the proceedings of the Select Committee should be made available to the hon. Members to-morrow morning."

The House is adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,

Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[1st November 1933]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 232 asked by Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1933, page 259 supra.]

The humble memorial submitted by the Tanjore Old Delta Mirasidars' Association at Mayavaram, sheweth:—

(1) This association respectfully tenders its grateful thanks to the Government for suspending a $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue payable for the year 1933.

(2) But at the same time this association would respectfully urge for consideration of the Government the following facts:—

(a) That 80 per cent of the cropped area which is about 10 lakhs of acres, is only paddy, unlike other districts, and that cereals are not produced sufficiently but have to be imported from other places.

(b) That, as a consequence, the landowners have to maintain themselves and also pay the Government demand only by selling paddy.

(c) That price in the selling months of this year was Re. 1 per kalam (for both inferior and superior varieties); an owner of 1 acre of land according to the tables prepared by the Settlement Officers of the Government, gets only Rs. 7-8-8 for the first taram and Rs. 1-5-0 for the last taram, while the Government demand for the same is Rs. 16-10-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 respectively.

(d) That it is an indisputable fact that of the 10 lakhs of acres in this district the great majority constitute sixth, seventh and eighth tarams. For the said tarams the income per acre is Rs. 1-6-10, Re. 0-5-1 and Re. 1-0-4, while the Government demand is Rs. 8-4-0, Rs 7-2-0 and Rs. 5-15-0 respectively.

(e) That in the eastern portion of the district, especially in Mayavaram taluk, more than 75 per cent of the area is of seventh taram, and it will be striking to note that according to the tables prepared by the Settlement Officers, an owner of 1 acre of such lands gets an income lower by about 75 per cent than the last taram, i.e., he gets Rs. 0-5-1 while the last taram owner gets Rs. 1-5-0 per acre, whereas his assessment is Rs. 7-2-0 as compared with Rs. 3-8-0 of the last taram. We have appended a printed table with figures worked out on the basis of the Settlement Officer's report and pricing one kalam of paddy at Re. 1.

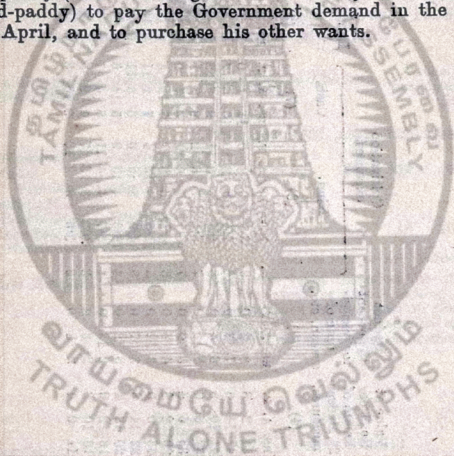
(f) That on an average it is computed that a holding consists of about 5 acres and it will be obvious from a calculation from the

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printed table (at page 304) that the average income will be about Rs. 7-8-0, if it is of the sixth taram and Rs. 1-8-0, if it is of the seventh taram.

(g) That 90 per cent of the pattadars hold only less than five acres.

(3) This association therefore respectfully requests that the Government may be pleased to order the suspended revenue to be remitted. In this connexion the association begs to state that though there was a slight increase in the price of paddy in the months of June and July, the same has come down again and that any rise in the price of paddy after the selling months of the ryot (i.e.) January to April is of no benefit to the ryot, who before the end of April has to sell out all his stock of paddy (after reserving what is necessary for his consumption and for seed-paddy) to pay the Government demand in the months of January to April, and to purchase his other wants.



Taram.	Assessment.	Yield per acre in Madras measures, etc.			Value at Re. 1 per kalam of 24 Madras measures.	Deduct 15 per cent for vicissi- tude of season, etc.	Cultivation expenses.				Land cess.	Total of Cols. (2) and (5) to (8).	Margin to the ryot per		
							Kind.		Cash.				Acre Col. (4) — (9).	Veli.	
							(6)		(7)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)					
	RS. A. P.	M.MS. K. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	K. M.=	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	16 10 0	1,300 54 2	54 2 8	8 2 0	9 3	9 4 0	11 1 0	1 9 0	46 10 0	7 8 8	50 4 5				
2	14 4 0	1,150 47 11	47 14 8	7 3 0	8 7.4	8 9 10	10 6 7	1 5 5	41 12 10	6 1 10	40 12 3				
3	11 14 0	1,000 41 8	41 10 8	6 4 0	8 0.7	8 0 11	9 12 2	1 1 10	37 0 11	4 9 9	30 11 8				
4	10 10 0	900 37 6	37 8 0	5 10 0	7 6.1	7 8 2	9 2 2	0 15 11	33 14 3	3 9 9	24 1 0				
5	9 8 0	800 33 4	33 5 4	5 0 0	7 0.7	7 0 11	8 7 9	0 14 3	30 14 11	2 6 5	16 0 1				
6	8 4 0	700 29 2	29 2 8	4 6 0	6 6.1	6 8 1	7 13 4	0 12 5	27 11 10	1 6 10	9 8 3				
7	7 2 0	600 25 0	25 0 0	3 12 0	5 11.5	5 15 4	7 2 11	0 10 8	24 10 11	0 5 1	2 1 11				
8	5 15 0	550 22 11	22 14 8	3 7 0	5 4.9	5 6 6	6 8 11	0 8 11	21 14 4	1 0 4	6 12 11				
9	5 4 0	500 20 10	20 13 4	3 2 0	4 10.3	4 13 9	5 14 6	0 7 11	19 10 2	1 3 2	7 15 9				
10	4 12 0	450 18 9	18 12 0	2 13 0	4 3.7	4 4 11	5 4 1	0 7 2	17 9 2	1 2 10	7 13 7				
11	4 2 0	400 16 8	16 10 8	2 8 0	3 10.2	3 13 7	4 9 8	0 6 2	15 7 5	1 3 0	8 0 4				
12	3 8 0	350 14 7	14 9 4	2 3 0	3 3.6	3 4 10	3 15 3	0 5 3	13 4 4	1 5 0	8 12 0				

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 252 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1933, page 270 supra.]

I

Statement showing the training centres for first-class midwives and the number of candidates trained each year during 1929-32 at the expense of the Government and of the local bodies.

Names of training centres for first-class midwives.	At the cost of Government.				At the cost of taluk boards and other local bodies.			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras	63	66	55	49	33	43	43	28
Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras	10	11	8	9	..	..	1	..
Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar Lying-in Hospital, Rayapuram ..	Nil.	..	..	..	18	18	19	18
Government Headquarters Hospital, Guntur								
Christina Rainy Hospital, Tondiarpet.								

No midwives are trained.

Does not train midwives at the cost of the Government or local bodies, but nurses who are trained at the cost of the hospital or at their private cost, receive in addition to their general nursing course, a course in midwifery.

II

Name of district.	Number of dispensaries in which there are no midwives at present.	Name of district.	Number of dispensaries in which there are no midwives at present.
Anantapur	11	Kurnool	9
North Arcot	17	Madura	10
South Arcot	11	Malabar	9
Bellary	12	Nellore	5
Chingleput	4	The Nilgiris	Nil.
Chittoor	10	Ramnad	4
Coimbatore	21	Salem	15
Cuddapah	9	Tanjore	24
Ganjam	11	Tinnevely	14
Godavari, East	30	Trichinopoly	21
Godavari Agency District Board	1	Vizagapatam Agency	2
Godavari, West	15	Vizagapatam	17
Guntur	17		
South Kanara	9		
Kistna	18		
		Total	326

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 253 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1933, page 271 supra.]

No. R. Dis. 5270/D/29.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,

Madras, dated 9th April 1930.

D. N. STRATHIE, Esq., I.C.S.,

Registrar.

Memorandum.

The Government have directed from time to time that the entire efforts of the departmental staff should be directed far more towards rectification or liquidation of the existing bad societies than to the formation of new societies. The Deputy Registrars and Sub-Deputy Registrars are therefore requested to see that registration of new societies is not encouraged to the detriment of rectification of existing societies. They should remember, particularly, that they cannot go on registering new societies in the hope that the Government will sanction additional staff for audit at the rate of one Inspector for sixty societies. It will be increasingly difficult to get additional staff and every effort should be made to weed out the bad societies especially those which have little or no transactions and cannot possibly be revived. There are apparently several such societies and liquidation in such cases will be comparatively easy. The liquidation of societies with heavy liabilities to the financing bank should not, however, be undertaken light-heartedly as the staff available for liquidation work is very limited. In such cases full advantage should be taken of the services of the non-official bodies like the union and the district federation and every attempt should be made to clear the Central Bank's dues before the society is recommended for liquidation.

(By order)

T. R. RANGANATHAM,
Manager.

To all Deputy and Sub-Deputy Registrars.
„ Extra Assistant Registrar, Vizagapatam.

1st November 1933]

B. 5608/30.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,
Madras, dated 26th November 1930.

D. N. STRATHIE, Esq., I.C.S.,

Registrar.

Circular.

[Organization of societies—Instructions issued. *Reference.*—Registrar's Memorandum No. R. Dis. D. 5270/29, dated 9th April 1930.]

It is observed that 534 societies were registered in the year 1929–30. More than 75 per cent of the new societies were registered in the following twelve districts:—

(1) Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
(2) East Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
(3) West Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(4) Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
(5) Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(6) Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
(7) Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(8) Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(9) North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
(10) Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
(11) Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
(12) Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Total							408

Government have repeatedly urged that the formation of new societies should not be encouraged and that attention should be devoted more to rectification and consolidation work. The attention of Deputy Registrars is once again drawn to Registrar's Memorandum No. R. Dis. D. 5270/29, dated 9th April 1930. They should see that registration of new societies is not taken up except in absolutely necessary cases and that at any rate the number of societies registered does not exceed the number the registration of which is cancelled. The Registrar expects that the Deputy Registrars will faithfully adhere to these instructions.

(By order)

(Signed) _____,
Manager.

To all Deputy Registrars and Sub-Deputy Registrars and the Extra Sub-Deputy Registrar, Vizagapatam (in duplicate).

[1st November 1933]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 259 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1933, page 274 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1666, Education, dated 14th September 1933.

The Government direct that the conversion of the post of Additional Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras, into a post in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service—Class I (i)—Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers—ordered in paragraph 2 (ii) of G.O. No. 642, Education, dated the 30th April 1932, shall take effect from the date on which the present incumbent, M.R.Ry. P. P. Subrahmanya Sastri Avargal vacates the post or the date, if earlier, on which M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya S. Kuppaswami Sastriyar Avargal retires or vacates the post of Professor of Sanskrit. Should a temporary vacancy arise in the meantime by either of these officers going on leave or otherwise, the post concerned should be left unfilled and a temporary post of Assistant Professor in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service, created instead.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

D. H. BOULTON,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.

Copy to the Finance Department.

„ Public Department.

(1)

(2)

To all Hon'ble Members and Ex-Officio Members of the Legislative Council (in duplicate).

1st November 1933]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 262 asked by Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1933, page 276 supra.]

List of candidates according to districts and according to communities.

District.	Number admitted in 1932.	Number admitted in 1933.	Community.	Number admitted in 1932.	Number admitted in 1933.
Anantapur	5	5	Muhammadans	1	2
Kurnool	3	3	Brahmans	67	68
Nellore	7	6	Christians	10	9
East Godavari	21	23	Adi-Andhras	1	1
West Godavari	12	8	Non-Brahmans	20	19
Guntur	16	10	Lingayat	1	1
Bellary	7	5			
Kistna	12	14			
Vizagapatam	3	9			
Tanjore	1	..			
Salem	1	..			
Coimbatore	1	..			
Chingleput	1	..			
Cuddapah	2	2			
Chittoor	1	3			
Ganjam	3	11			
South Kanara	1	..			
Total	97	99			
Add number of students from Hyderabad	3	1			
Total	100	100	Total	100	100

[1st November 1933]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 264 asked by Rao Sahib V. I. Muni-swami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1933, page 279 supra.]

Name of the District Educational Council.	Grant sanctioned in		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	2,38,110	2,32,039	2,42,474
Vizagapatam	2,58,617	2,30,537	2,28,939
East Godavari	1,56,757	1,45,177	1,61,507
West Godavari	1,38,933	1,46,563	1,51,653
Kistna	1,96,267	1,77,364	1,91,765
Guntur	3,29,432	3,20,109	3,36,520
Kurnool	1,29,203	1,12,518	1,16,015
Bellary	69,333	64,197	60,401
Anantapur	76,844	60,344	50,954
Cuddapah	1,41,814	93,809	1,09,923
Nellore	1,66,462	1,57,319	1,51,498
Madras	1,99,400	1,68,926	1,51,205
Chingleput	1,49,102	1,22,248	1,11,021
North Arcot	1,68,029	1,46,655	1,39,043
Chittoor	1,27,248	1,00,721	92,394
South Arcot	2,01,493	1,71,885	1,61,822
Tanjore	2,81,731	2,49,001	2,54,609
Trichinopoly	1,55,345	1,32,905	1,32,564
Madura	1,78,438	1,44,562	1,42,787
Ramnad	2,80,476	2,41,103	2,46,996
Tinnevelly	5,29,084	4,89,507	4,89,733
Coimbatore	1,41,273	1,08,954	1,06,546
Salem	86,794	70,625	67,106
The Nilgiris	52,888	45,134	43,022
Malabar	9,28,012	8,79,612	9,33,972
South Kanara	2,04,750	1,82,486	2,06,731

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 273 asked by Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasaya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1933, page 288 supra.]

*Letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 30th September 1933,
Ref. No. A-5-6547/33.*

[Floods—Chatrapur taluk—Palur estate Chilka lake canal and
Raja Ghayi—Breaches—Detailed report.]

I submit my detailed report as follows:—

Causes and extent of the floods.—On 10th August 1933 there was a rise of water in the Chilka lake owing to unprecedented floods in the neighbouring districts of Bihar and Orissa and there was consequent rise of water also in Ganjam Chilka canal. At Gokurkudda, the Salt department put up a dam across the canal for salt water to back up and go to the pans. This dam, it appears, was not removed completely and consequently the water from the Chilka could not flow freely to the sea, but overflowed the banks of the canal at some places. Early on the morning of 11th August 1933, the banks being weak, breached at several places. On account of the breaches, salt water entered into the cultivated fields and caused a big breach in the Raja Ghayi which is a bund between the cultivated fields and the Chilka lake. On 14th August 1933, there was more than 10 feet of water over these cultivated fields at some places. The water receded afterwards. The area affected was promptly visited by the Tahsildar and Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur. I have personally inspected the area myself on 24th September 1933 in company with the President, District Board, Ganjam. The District Health Officer, Ganjam, also visited the area on 30th August 1933 to take precautions against danger to public health. The water receded after 18th August 1933.

2. *Total number of lives lost and families that have been rendered homeless.*—There has been no loss of human life. Six villages (including their hamlets) containing 484 households were affected by the floods. Fortunately the progress of the inundation was sufficiently slow for the ryots to remove themselves and much of their movable property to places of safety. On 18th August 1933 they were able to return to their villages. Eleven houses were damaged. A sum of Rs. 90 was paid to the owners of the houses to repair the damage.

3. *The extent of damage done to—(a) Government property other than irrigation works.*—No damage has been done to any Government property except to banks of the Chilka canal which is said to vest in the Salt department. It is not maintained properly and the banks have been

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worn low in places by traffic and other causes. About Rs. 5,000 will be necessary to bring the canal banks into a proper state of repair. The breaches have occurred within the limits of the Palur estate and the damage has been confined to the villages of that estate, viz., Lokhonopur and its hamlets, Kambarigam, hamlet of Palurgoda, Brahmarakuddi, Prayagi and its hamlets, Dubarakuddi and its hamlets, Binchanapalli.

(b) *Minor irrigation works.*—There are no minor irrigation works in the locality.

(c) *Crops and fields and other private property including houses and livestock.*—Paddy crop to an extent of about 1,000 acres of estate villages was submerged.

There is no hope of growing paddy again on this extent this year. The fertility of the paddy fields will also decrease temporarily owing to the stagnation of the salt water.

Ten dwelling houses in Lokhonopur villages collapsed and 11 houses were damaged in the other villages. Nine buffaloes and five bullocks died. The drinking water tanks and wells in the villages were affected by the brackish water.

4. *The measures taken to mitigate the effects of the floods.*—As soon as the floods became uncontrollable, the residents of the affected villages came away with most of their movable properties to Palurgoda village. They were temporarily accommodated in vacant houses in cattle-sheds and other places. There was no need for the issue of rations to these people as they brought their own stocks. On 18th August 1933 they returned to their villages to look after their houses and other properties left behind. In these circumstances there was nothing more to be done for them.

5. *Measures taken for the relief of distress and their cost to the Government.*—Out of Rs. 400 sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1507, Revenue, dated 23rd August 1933, an amount of Rs. 90 was spent by way of help to the people whose houses have been damaged. A statement showing the distribution of the amount is enclosed.

6. *Whether it is proposed to give further relief*—(i) *By way of advances*—(a) *To cultivators.*—Loans will be given on ordinary terms when required.

(b) *To the people rendered homeless for the purpose of helping them to rebuild or repair their houses.*—No further relief is necessary.

(ii) *Otherwise.*—I understand that the Palur ryots get a substantial subsidiary income from felling and selling timber from the neighbouring hills. The people of Lokhonopur and Bhimpur own buffaloes which find ample grazing on the shores of the Chilka creeks. They have a subsidiary industry in the weaving of mats of local grass and many households are engaged in this. There is no immediate prospect of serious shortage of food. No stocks of grain were lost in the floods. Though there is no immediate prospect of famine there is no doubt that the cultivators in this area have been hard hit as they will not get a crop till December 1934. Persons that live by doing coolie work in these fields

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will also be affected. It is very desirable that they should be given some opportunity of earning a little money. The President, District Board, is sanctioning immediate repairs to two drinking-water tanks one in Lokhanopur and one in Bhimpur which will cost about Rs. 200 each. It will be seen if these will attract local labour. A road is under construction from the trunk road up to Palur. The President, District Board, is considering the possibility of extending this about a mile and a half to the Chilka canal. There is no urgent necessity for this road but in view of the relief it would give to the affected area which, shut in as it is by hills and the Chilka lake, is rather isolated, this work is very desirable. Government should contribute half the cost.

The manager of the Palur Estate promises to spend Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 on repairs to the Raja Ghayi in November 1933 but as this estate is impoverished, I doubt, whether this promise will be implemented. I am however asking her to do this work.

7. *Approximate estimated cost on account of (a) repairs to Government property mentioned in (3) (a) and (b) above and anticipated remission of revenue.*—To close the breaches in the banks of the Chilka canal a sum of Rs. 5,000 will be required. Several culverts and the banks are in a bad condition. The Factory Officer says that this canal belongs to the Salt department. No remission of Government revenue is necessary.

8. *The number of breaches that have been closed by private individuals.*—About 25 breaches have been closed temporarily by private individuals.

9. *Whether it is practicable and desirable to take any measures to prevent the recurrence of such floods or to mitigate their effect and, if so, what measures.*—The paddy crop over a large part of the area bounded by the Chilka lake on the north, salt canal on the east, Palur Hill on the south and Jakkiria Hill on the west has been destroyed by the floods. I understand that this area is cultivated mainly by the ryots from the Lokhanopur village situated at the mouth of the Sale canal and by the ryots of Palur village. The area is normally protected from the brackish water of the Chilka lake by a bund running along the edge of the lake over the Raja Ghayi which was constructed by the Palur estate. The floods breached this bund. The water of the Chilka lake also entered this area through the banks of the Chilka lake canal. It is practicable and desirable to take measures to prevent recurrence of floods.

The repair of the Chilka canal is necessary and practicable. This was dug in 1865 by the Government of Madras as a famine work—vide page 199 of the Manual of Ganjam District. It runs through zamindari land. It is not separately demarcated and the land was presumably not acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The Government constructed this work to relieve distress and it is not equitable that it should be allowed to fall into disrepair and be a source of danger to crops on the adjacent lands. I am requesting the Executive Engineer to send me an estimate urgently of the cost of bringing the bund up to the requisite

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level to protect in future the affected areas as I think the rough estimate of Rs. 5,000 is a little high and I will report to the Board soon after I hear from him. Though the Factory Officer at Humma is under the impression that this canal belongs to the Salt department, I am not at all sure that he is right. The District Manual says that it was dug as a famine work and though the Salt Factory utilizes the canal I am not sure that it is necessary to the Salt department and shall not be surprised if they repudiate all responsibility. According to the Ganjam District Manual, page 228, the supply of brine is obtained through a creek that meet the Chilka lake canal and not from the Chilka lake. The canal was dug as a famine work and as stated above it should not be allowed to become a source of charge and loss to the adjacent lands. I strongly recommend that repairs to it be put in hand by December when the ryots will begin to feel the pinch and that this work should not be delayed by a lengthy correspondence with the Salt department as to who is to bear the whole or a portion of the cost. The work should be done and the cost or a portion of it recovered from them in due course.

There are no minor irrigation works in the affected area.

Serial number and name of the village.	Name of owner.	Amount recommended for grant.	Remarks.
		RS.	
1 Lokhonopur	1 Proharaj Pollayi	5	
	2 Tumma Nayako	10	
	3 Konnai Biswalo	15	
	4 Bhaigo Naiko	10	
2 Bhimpur, hamlet of Lokhonopur.	Narathomo Sahu	10	This house fell after the report was submitted with this office No. 2110/33, dated 27th August 1933.
3 Kambharigam	Nondo Mudali	..	The cattle-shed which has collapsed, has since been repaired.
4 Kullokuddi	Sombari Podhano	5	Mud walls are partly damaged.
	1 Kunjo Gowdo	10	
	2 Dharma Gowdo	10	
	3 Trimatho Setti	5	This house was damaged after the report No. 2110/33, dated 27th August 1933, was submitted.
5 Prayagi	4 Koibolo Naiko	10	The house was damaged after the report No. 2110/33, dated 27th August 1933.
		90	

N.B.—No provision is made for labour.

Copy of letter from A. R. C. Westlake, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ganjam, dated 14th September 1933, Ref. No. A-5-7292/33.

Consequent upon three days' rain an extensive area between Chatrapur and Rushikulya river has been covered by floods. On the 12th September Rushikulya was running very full about 6 feet below road and railway bridges. By midday on the 13th the water was reported to be touching

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the bridges and the country between the Rushikulya and Chatrapur had been converted into a vast lake, apparently by the overflow of the Rushikulya. The full extent of the inundation is not at present known.

2. As fears were expressed for the safety of Rajapore, a village 3 or 4 miles from Chatrapur which was completely cut off and as local boatmen refused to go, I had a catamaran brought from the sea shore by the lorry and reached the village at sunset crossing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of flood. I was shortly after followed by three more catamarans with a police signaller and my jamadar. The village had been completely cut off since midday and the villagers were apprehensive as the flood had reached the level unknown to the oldest inhabitants of the village. A portion of the village was on higher ground and the houses were substantially built, the danger of any loss of life being remote. My arrival did something to reassure the villagers and I was able to report through the signal station set up by the police signaller that there was no real danger. In any case effective assistance could not have been rendered as the evacuation of the village of 300 houses was impossible with the few boats available. The flood continued to rise till about midnight when it began to subside. At daybreak the boats brought in a Sadhu marooned in a temple half a mile from the village. I returned to Chatrapur this morning. A very large area is still under a minimum depth of 3 feet of water. If it flows off within the next three days I do not anticipate any great damage to the crops. Some other villages are in precarious positions and the Tahsildar is attempting to reach them by boat to-day. No loss of life has yet been reported. It will be some days before the situation is clear. The weather to-day is fine and bright and I shall send my complete report with full information available. Floods are also reported in Ghumsur and Aska taluks.

Copy of letter from A. R. C. Westlake, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ganjam, dated 16th September 1933, Ref. No. A-5-7292/33.

[Floods—Ganjam district.]

In continuation of my report, dated 14th September 1933, I have to submit this further report. From the 8th to the 13th September heavy rain was general in the district. In Russellkonda there was a fall of 20–75 cents in this period culminating in a fall of nearly 7 inches on the 13th. The Rushikulya and Mahanadhi rivers rose slowly till about 6 p.m. on the 12th, after which a rapid rise took place. The flood mark at Aska shows a level of only 6 inches below that of the highest recorded flood of 1913. The town of Aska was surrounded by water, the low lying portions inundated and the houses occupied by Haddis (scavengers) destroyed. River side villages were surrounded by the floods and some were reported to be inaccessible even on the 14th. One woman is reported to be crushed under a wall and another woman was washed away while bathing. Apart from this no loss of life or cattle has been reported as yet.

2. The Ghumsur taluk was also affected by the floods and some loss of crops may have occurred, as the paddy crop over an extensive area was submerged for over three days.

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3. In Chatrapur taluk, as already reported, a large area on the south side of the Rushikulya river was submerged from the morning of the 13th and some villages on the northern bank of the river were also inundated. The Madras-Calcutta Railway line was breached at a point about 600 yards south of the Rushikulya bridge and through running was interrupted until yesterday evening. The flood rose till early hours of the morning of the 14th, subsiding gradually on the 14th and rapidly on the 15th. On the afternoon of the 15th most of the flood water had run off. I do not think that much damage has been done to the crops in this area. No loss of human life or cattle has yet been reported. A number of mud houses and cattle-sheds have collapsed but brick and stone buildings generally resisted the floods. Floods also occurred in the area around Rambha.

Detailed reports on the condition of the southern part of the district have not yet been received, but I learn that there have been floods in the Vamsadhara. The railway line between Varanasi and Parlakimedi was breached but restored on the 14th.

Some damage has been caused, of course, to the irrigation works of the Rushikulya system.

*Letter from A. R. C. Westlake, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ganjam,
Ref. No. A-5-7292/33, dated 21st September 1933.*

[Ganjam district—Floods—September 13.]

In continuation of my report, dated 16th September 1933, I have to report that officers of the Revenue and Public Works Department have been actively touring in the affected areas and from their reports I have been able to gather some idea of the damage done.

2. In Aska taluk of the Ghumsur Division, damage has been caused to houses in the town of Aska (78 houses) and in 11 villages 36 houses have collapsed and 64 have been damaged. The total loss of life has been two. (These are the two cases formerly reported as occurring in Ghumsur taluk.) The flood banks of Mahanadi river have breached in many places and several minor irrigation sources have been breached. There appears to be very little loss of cattle. Damage to crops has not been fully ascertained but in view of the fact that the paddy has not reached the stage of flowering it is not expected to be serious. The Tahsildar, Aska, roughly estimates the area affected in Government villages to be 400 to 500 acres most of which will yield not less than 4 to 6 annas. The zamindari lands lying around Aska have also suffered, but total loss is expected only on very low lying lands.

3. The Ghumsur taluk in Ghumsur division has not suffered to the same extent.

4. In Chatrapur of the Chatrapur division one human life has been lost. House property has been damaged in twenty villages. Two hundred and fifty-one houses have collapsed and 79 been damaged. Seven cows and one calf are missing, presumably drowned. The bunds

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of Koratoli Tampara channels have been breached and the irrigation may be in danger. The Public Works Department has been directed to repair them. The damage to crop has not been ascertained but as most of the fields were clear of water in three days I do not anticipate that it will be extensive. Low lying paddy fields and dry crops on the banks of Rushikulya have suffered to some extent. Complete reports on damage of house property have not yet been received. The houses of the depressed classes and poorer ryots which were naturally in low and more exposed sites form a considerable proportion of the houses affected. In anticipation of sanction I have utilized Rs. 300 of the grant made for the Palur flood and not yet expended for grants to poor ryots for house-building. I request that this may be approved and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 put at my disposal for grants for rebuilding houses, as an interim measure of relief until the full extent of the damage done is known. Loans for house-building will be granted to ryots who are not qualified for other assistance.

*Copy of letter from the Collector of Ganjam, Ref. No. A-5-7292/33,
dated the 26th September 1933.*

The inspection of villages affected by the flood is practically completed. The villages along the banks of Rushikulya in Chatrapur taluk have suffered most. According to the latest report 41 villages have been affected, 355 houses completely collapsed and 150 have been damaged by the floods. The total loss of life in Aska taluk was two as already reported and it has been ascertained that two deaths occurred in Chatrapur taluk.

2. There have been extensive damage to flood banks and 10 minor irrigation tanks in Chatrapur taluk have breached. The loss of cattle is negligible. Major irrigation works have suffered considerable damage. The Executive Engineer entertains no anxiety as regards the supply of water except in Jayamangalam where the Bagala regulator has been outflanked by a 60 feet breach in the tail end of the seventh distributary. The Executive Engineer is however confident that repairs will be done before any real water scarcity occurs.



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